CYCLES
All British Make
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Make
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 75 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart
Tsuruga Maru	Y. Masuzimi	6,988	15th Mar,	30th Mar,
Morioka Maru	M. Okamoto	469	30th,	15th Apr
Awa Maru	N. Narui ..	6,028	6thapr	21st „
*Saiko Maru			20th „	6th May.
*Yoboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st „
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima..	5,845	Beg „	Mid „
Bombay Maru	S. Iriye	4,352	End „	Beg. June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to K. AKIYAMA, Manager.

Telephone No. 279.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
25 Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1 „	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8 „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15 „	EGYPT	7,941
22 „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29 „	MANTUA X	10,902
6 May,	MOREA	10,890
13 „	KALYAN†	8,987
20 „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 „	NALDERA	15,825
MANTUA X NALDERA MALWA ‡ NARKUNDA	} Through steamer from Australia	

†Through Steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
6 April	NEVASA †	9,071
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303

†Proceeds to London.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA

3rd April	DUNERA	..

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24 March 5 May	NALDERA MALWA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
25th March.	BAKALA	Karachi & Bussa
27th March.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
30th March.	BANKURA	Karachi & P'Gulf.
31st March.	LINGA	Karachi direct
5th April	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169
Telephone No. 1268.

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD., and The ARAB STEAMERS, Ltd. (Joint Service).

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.
From BOMBAY via KARACHI.

S.S. "JEDDAH" 4683 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th April, 1922. Has first class accommodation for passengers. For freight on cargo and passage rates apply to the undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
C12525

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad. Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat Petlad Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	29 90,390
Reserve Fund	18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,60,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balanse from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 61,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 88.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 3,20,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS —Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS, DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capial Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	26,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH Rs. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrain	Colombo
Basrah	Madras
	Mosul
Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
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Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fezulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds a[t] ... ets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims ... xceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN and CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan-)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

Tel. No. 2710. *Telegraphic* "Lodge"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—6
1st Class	.. 75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class	.. 50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class	.. 40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telep[hone] No. 111.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE of 20 bales Coloured Ground Printed Muslins and Single Border Twill Gagra Prints.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of dealer Tribhovandas Narottamdas of Gopal Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.
14 bales each 100 pieces coloured ground printed Muslins 44 inches 27 yards.
1 bale 120 pieces coloured ground printed Muslins 44 inches 27 yards.
4 bales each 60 pieces single border Twill, Gagra prints 33 inches 48-52 yards.
1 bale 58 pieces single border Twill, Gagra prints 33 inches 48.52 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid against the Auctioneers' delivery order within 8 days from the day of sale.

AUCTOIN SALE OF 5 CASES BRASS SAIL EYELETS, 21 CASES INFLUENZA MIXTURE AND ABOUT 36 CWT. IRON RIVETS.
On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at [illegible] p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the party concerned:—
5 cases Brass Sail eyelets,
21 cases Influenza [illegible]ture.
About 36 cwt. [illegible]

AUCTION S[illegible] VALUABLE LANDED P[illegible]AMATIPURA 11TH LANE.
On MONDAY, [illegible] 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. ME[illegible]tioneers will sell by Public A[illegible] Messrs Shah and Chinubhai, [illegible]owner herein, the undermentio[illegible]use on the premises.
All that piece or parcel o[illegible] rent tenure land together [illegible] tenement or dwelling house [illegible] situate at Kamatipura 11th St[illegible] Fort and in the registration [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Bombay containing by admeasurement 39 (Thirty eight) squares yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 136 New No. 16877 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6844 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1952, Street No. 98-92 and bounded on the East by the property of Kasai, on the west by the property of Sullemanji Moosaji Jariwalla, on the North by the Kamatipura 11th Street and on the South by Sweepers passage.
Further particulars and condition of sale appreciation may be made to the said Messrs. Shah and Chinubhai at their offices at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF A SUN-BEAM MOTOR CAR (No 9016) AND ONE MONITOR CAR (AMERICAN MADE).
On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from Seth Shripatlal Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of Thacker Vasonji Vallabhdas.
1 Sun-Beam Motor Car. No. .9016
Also by order of the party concerned:—
One monitor car (American make). fire-seated, six cylindered, with Bosh magneto owner driven only 5,000 miles run

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LOTS OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of mortgagees concernad and on account and at the risk of Zaverbai, widow of Keshavji Damoder.
Gold ornaments:—
2, Fid. Sankla, 2 carved Sankla, 4 Mogr Bangles, 2 Sanklas carved one Vank, 4 debed bangles, 2, Surma Kadas 4, Surma Bangles 2 Kanketus, 1 Taravoki Pattern kada, 4 Popat Vel Bangles. 2 Kada Jali Pattern, 2 Patiss with Ghughries, 2 bangles largo Paty, 1 Popat Hat, 4 Wankadia Bangles, 4 Vanks with Ghughries. 2 Round Wanks one Nac'a Jadav, one Kankdi Jadoo, one ghushri carved. 4 Surma bangles, 2 chandan chudies 2 Jaws with Ghughri, one Gondho Jadav, one Trakla Jadav: one Trakbo Ram Rotorie, 2 vanks 2 Javo with Ghughries.
PEARL ORNAMENTS
4 Pangles, one Mala. 2 Pearled Rattails, 2 Bangles, 2 Kankolies, one Nath, 1 Mala one Pearl Collar, one Pearl Wank, 2 Moti Mogra Sankla, 4 Moti Mogra Bangles
DIAMOND ORNAMENTS
2 Bangles, 2 Rings, 1 Diamond necklace, 2 Bangles Rubie, one Ring emerald.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Hurgowandas Jiwandas the mortgagee and on account and risk and with the consent of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th January 1920, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent (redeemed) land or ground containing by admeasurement 276 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bazaar Gate Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 643 and New No. 5815 Old Survey No. 138 and 139 and New Survey No. 2/5615 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2130-31 and Street No. 181-183 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of Bai Peerozbai Vachha, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusjee sedesir Santoke, on or towards the East by the properties of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Jewajee and Ebhrahim Nooruddin and on or towards the West by Bazaar Gate Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 30 BALES ENGLISH YARN.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms the following:—
By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyers Chhabildas Nathoobhai of Tramba Kasta:—
30 bales English yarn water twist of the well-known Bull Dog ticket of Nahums of Manchester.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods shall be taken delivery of next day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHODDAS PAREKH, Naydevi Dispensary.
A R3236

WANTED—A CHEMIST with many years of laboratory experience for analytical work. Write fully qualifications and salary expected. Box No. 7879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3232

WANTED—A CARPENTER to controle machine furniture works. Good salary to a competent man. Apply to Box No [illegible], "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3231

WANTED—A CHEMIST for practical [illegible] state qualifications, experience and salary required. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3254

WANTED—Expert LADY TYPIST an STENOGRAPHER by important European firm of Engineers. Good salary and permanent post offered to fully qualified applicants. Apply Box No. 7855, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12478

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN to sell of Rubber English Motor Tyres of assorted sizes, just arrived on private consignment. Reasonable commission will be allowed. Apply immediately Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12556

WANTED—AGENTS to introduce the "Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid Accident Compensation. 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.
A C12349

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB by an Young and Energetic L.L.B. Has worked as Manager in an Import Office. Knows Company Law Please write to P. O. Box 648.
B R3223

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc. just opposite Marine Lines Station T. N. 3837.
C R3230

SHOPS TO LET—25 x 7 junction of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole. Apply HURGOWAN DESAI, Trust Office.
C R3234

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

TO LET.—FLAT in Forjet Street two Room [illegible] kitchen each, Rs. 120. Any nationality Box No. 7887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3253

TO LET—SHOPS and GODOWNS at Mint Road, and Mody Street, Fort. Apply DHANJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI, 17 Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
C R3221

TO BE LET—Altamount Road, 1st floor with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements immediate possession. Apply Box No 7834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3244

MATHERAN CAIRNMORE TO LET.—For hot season fully furnished Drawing and dining room with 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath rooms attached. Apply D. P. JEHANGIRBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay.
C R3243

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1633, Winter Road, Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 299, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

TO BE LET—SIXTEEN FLATS in a quite new building, up-to-date, good situation between Lady Jamsedji Road and Caddle Road, near Catholic Victoria Church, Reasonable rent. Inquire in the premises or at Ahmed Abdul Sattar, 246-48, Jakeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R3264

TO BE LET—OFFICES in a newly built property near Hornby Road, at Gunbow Street next to fire bridgade. Electric lift and fittings provided. Rent reasonable. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Khadak, or S. R. Bottlewala & Co., Hornby Road.
C R3176

TO BE LET.—"BOMBAY VIEW" Matheran for Season ending June. Commodious storied house [illegible] to suit modern requirements. Furnished but without Crockery, Cutlery and Linen. Accommodation—Ten Bedrooms and Bathrooms in addition Reception Rooms, Ample stable and outhouses. Rent Rupees Two Thousand Five Hundred. Reasonable offers from good parties will be considered. Please apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3241

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE or LEASE—Twenty-six acres of land, suitable for fruit plantation or poultry farming within half an hours walk from Ry. Station Loni. Apply V. R. JADHAVE, Ry. Station Loni.
G R3205

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A very decent VIS-A-VIS, good as new Cee Springs. Apply M. A. VAKIL, Patel Mansion, Gowalia Tank.
J R3255

FOR SALE—One VICTORIA with composite "C" Spring coupe steel wheels in good condition, separate or with Grey Arab horse. Apply to P. B. PRESS & CO., [illegible] Proxy Road.
J

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt or request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FORD MOTOR to be Raffled complete with all accessories. Valued Rs. 2,000. Tickets Rs. 10. Apply immediately to BASHIR KHAN, Sudder Bazar, Nagpur.
R3250

FOR SALE—A Brand New TALBOT DARRAC, 7 seater. Net price Rs. 15 000 No offers. Box No. 7889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3258

SELLING seven seaters FIAT, DUGE TAXI. Apply JAMSHEDJI BHAT HENA, Khetwady. G. Lane.
JA R3186

FOR SALE:—One Fiat 3½ ton 4 Cylinder Lorry 1921 Model very little used apply Box No. 7875 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3225

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real bargains.
JA R3117

FOR SALE—An ESSEX CAR in perfect running order and sound condition. For Particulars, please apply to TAMHANKAR, c/o Lokamanya, Bombay 4.
JA R3256

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE -Thorncroft Dennis and Daimler MOTOR LORRIES. In working condition. Cash or hire purchase. Apply Box No. 7883, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3245

EMBLEM. MOTOR CYCLE with Side Car, 2 Cylinders 3 speed 5½ Horse Power. Brand New. Offered at remarkably low price of Rs. 1,500 nett. Open for Inspection at L. MATHURADAS & CO., Padamsee Building, Princess St., Bombay.
JA R3240

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—A lot of three second hand French Motor Cars, One Landaulette 20 H.P. working order and two passenger service cars of 16 and 12 seater, 45 H. P. all Bosh magneto and zenith carburetor are to be disposed off at very low price with arrangement of garage of three cars Rent at Rs. 30 all. Write to B. R.. JOSHI, Jewellers, Bombay 3, Pydhoni.
JA R3246

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R3190

ACCOUNTANCY—Correspondence tuition in Accounts Costing, etc. and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B. C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
R R3084

ATTENTION.—XL will make you excel in shorthand typewriting. Theory taught in 24 hours. Terms moderate. Apply personally. Utilise your summer vacation. THE XL SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASS, 1-4, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. No. 2.
M R3251

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOKALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WATER COLOUR PAINTING of "Babul Nauth" Temple and one of Chaupatty Highly commended by the Art Society's Exhibition. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FINANCIAL.

OVER 50 per cent nett profit guranteed, quite a new manufacturing Industry. Financing Partner required. Apply Box No. 7865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3200

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for temporary investment of from ten to fifteen thousand Rupees or part of same. Apply Box No. 7886, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3249

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—BAILED GRASS, about 17000 maunds available at Diwangani G. I. P. Ry. Rate rupee one per maunds including customs duty. Offers considered. Apply to FOREST SECRETARY to Heir Apparent BHOPAL.
T R12327

ON VIEW—A. E. BAIRD Esq's very valuable furniture by maple and Roberts knake semi grand piano, English bedsteads, carved furniture, chesterfields etc. at Nepean Sea Road, sale on SATURDAY, the 1st April BENNETT & CO.
T R3248

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the prices of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write, NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Post Office Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRI[illegible] Improved mode[illegible]rtable Typewriters complete[illegible]ase. All up-to-date devices[illegible]ble. Compact. Durable[illegible]left. Also Standard (One[illegible] Typewriters. Lowest pri[illegible]ding Typewriters. New [illegible]only List price Rs. 285. [illegible] Bargains. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 160 and up [illegible] Carbons. Repairs to all [illegible]riters. THE GLOBE TYPE[illegible] Churchgate St., Fort [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

(1) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the principal sum of Rs. 100 secured by each of the debentures issud by this Company and secured by a trust, deed dated the 14th day of November, 1912, and made between the Company of the one part and Sir Thomas William Birkett and Pranjiwandas Narandas Esquire of the other part will be paid and satisfied on and after MONDAY, the first day of May at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, during office hours on presentation and delivery of the debenture in discharge of the principal moneys thereby secured. Notice is also given that interest on the principal sum secured by each of such debentures (less income Tax) for the period from 1st January, 1922, to 1st May 1922 will be paid at the same place and time on and after the day abovementioned. No interest will be paid in respect of the principal sum secured by the debentures after the 1st day of May, 1922.

Arrangements are being made for a new issue of debentures, notice of which will be given in due course and preference will be given to all existing debenture holders. These new debentures will be issued as from the 1st of May 1922.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1922.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Agents.

(2) THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

ISSUE OF 10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES OF RS. 100 EACH BEARING INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Company, Limited, will issue on the 1st day of May, 1922, Registered Debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs 10 lacs secured by a mortgage to Trustees of the Company's lands, mill and other buildings and machinery and repayable on the expiration of ten years from that date (i.e., on 1st May 1932) and carrying interest (not free from Income Tax) at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable half yearly, on the 1st day of November and the 1st day of May in each year by Interest Warrants issued to the Registered holders of the debentures on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay nominated in the debentures.

Applications accompanied with a remittance of the full amount of the value of the debentures applied for and containing the full name, address and signature of the applicant must be sent to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the Agents of the Company, at the registered office of the Company, Killick, Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 12 noon on the 30th day of April, 1922.

Receipts for the amount of the remittance will be forwarded by post to the applicants to be exchanged for the debentures when allotted and havo been made out and are ready for delivery.

Where no allotment is made the remittance in full and in case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for the balance will be returned to the applicant without interest.

In allotting these debentures preference will be given to former debenture holders of the Company. The former debenture holders can send in their applications accompanied with their debentures instead of cash monies.

Forms of application can be obtained from Messrs. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd., Bombay, Messrs. The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and also from the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 15th of March, 1922.
C12433

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

A new time table will come into force from the 1st April, 1922, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains will be approximately the same with the following exceptions:—

No. 19 Down Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 7/59 instead of 7/55 a.m.

No. 22 Up Poona Express will leave Poona at 10/0 instead of 10/5 o'clock and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 22/45.

A new Express train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will commence running between Bombay and Madras from 1st April 1922, to the following timings:

35 DOWN.

Victoria Terminus	... ...	Dep. 8/30
Poona	... ...	Arr. 13/10
		Dep. 13/40
Raichur	... ...	Arr. 4/0
		Dep. 4/25
Madras	... ...	Arr. 21/0

36 UP.

Madras	... ...	Dep. 7/0
Raichur	... ...	Arr. 23/50
		Dep. 0/15
Poona	... ...	Arr. 15/0
		Dep. 15/30
Victoria Terminus	... ...	Arr. 20/15

Mail fares will be charged by these trains over the G. I. P. Railway.

For full particulars see the sheet Timetables exhibited at stations or apply to Station Masters or the undersigned,

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th March, 1922.
C12503

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

WANTED.—Competent MEDICAL MEN with British or Indian University qualifications and possessing sound knowledge of Urdu to undertake translations of Medical books into Urdu for the proposed Medical Faculty of the Osmania University. Applications with full details regarding qualifications, present salary, experience of teaching or translation work, references etc., should be sent at the latest by the 27th April 1922 to the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Applicants shall state whether they are prepared to undertake the work at Hyderabad as whole-time paid translators, or on piece-work outside Hyderabad, stating also the salary or remuneration required. Authors of published works can also communicate with the undersigned if they desire to have their works revised and published by the University.

H. A. ANSARI,
Registrar,
Osmania University.
C12524

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.,
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required under Rule 36 (2) made under Section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) that all persons having any claims against the above Stores should notify their claims in writing to the undersigned within two (2) months from the date of this notice.

B. R. DHARADHAR,
Liquidator,
The Bombay Co-operative Stores, Ltd.
Bombay.
13, Navi Wady,
Dady Sett's Agiary Street,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1922.
12502

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Moolji Haridas Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha and Mr. Lalji Govindji who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 15th day of March to the 29th day of March, 1922, both days inclusiev.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
C12481

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, at 12-15 (S. T.) in the afternoon, on Friday the 31st March 1922, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.—

That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification ubscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Regulations be, and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolution be duly passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation at a subsequent General Meeting of which notice will be given in due course.

A copy of the proposed new Articles can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company at the usual office hours.

Dated this 23rd March, 1922.

By the Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 59, Forbes Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C12514

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY LTD.

THE THIRTY-NINTH Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, on Friday the 31st day of March 1922, at 12 Noon to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Directors.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1922, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th March to 10th April 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1922.

N. B.—The Dividend [illegible] declared [illegible] after 20th April 1922 [illegible] will be paid on and after [illegible] between office hours.
C12515

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at their rooms 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). Four sets of steel Bedroom furniture most suitable for furnishing Bungalows on Hilly station.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Tram Stable and above Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils,, etc., etc.,

The property of W. Fergues, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dump waiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, fancy curtains, black wood open carved furniture, such as round and pier tables, teapoys, wardrobes and tables, etc. drawing-room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, figures, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back jardeniers, palm stands, China matting aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. E. Baird, Esq., and others

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS AT COLABA AND HUTS AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following:—

Temporary buildings in coolies' camps at Reay Road, Mazagon, containing 12 temporary sheds, latrines, refuse, bins, wooden fence, etc., etc.

Also at Colaba near Military play-ground at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), one large corrugated iron shed known as No. 23, Sisters' quarters.

The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, motor garages, temporary sheds, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.
Suit No. 2825 of 1920.

N. H. MOOS, Esq. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai AYASHABAI and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th March, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2603, New No. 9620, Old Survey No. 1025 and New Survey No. 4302, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7024 and Street Nos 149 and 155, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Ghaswalla and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mahomed Yacoob bin Shaik Adam and now to the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET WITHIN THE FORT BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Aspandiar Goodarze Meherban Received appointed in the High Court Suit No. 1712 of 1918 (Aspandiar Goodarze Meherban vs. Khodabux Goodarze Meherban and others) by the decree and Decretal order of Reference dated the 29th day of November, 1920, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Murzban Kaikhushru Murzban Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the following property on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 104 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under collectors old No. 38 collectors New No. 4879 old survey No. 1361 and New Survey No. 9462 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A. Ward No. 1121 and street No. 2. All which premises are situate at Medows Street in the city and Registration District of Bombay are bounded on or towards the East and Medows Street on or towards the West by the property of Hamabai D[illegible] on or towards the North by the property of Manekji Patel and on or towards the South by Forbes Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the receiver or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order Household furniture by Roberts, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, [illegible] teapoys, very rich engravings and oil paintings, blackwood carved furniture, writing tables, glass door show-cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, tea boxes, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. Goldis, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

Property of another gentleman.

One 15–20 H.P. "Fiat" Landaulett car 4 cylinder, seven seater in excellent condition.

AUCTION SALE OF OPTICAL GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY MACHINE, PETROLIUM LAMPS, WHITE SHIRTING, PLAYING CARDS, LOCKS, PENCILS, SHEARS, SCISSORS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on

AUCTION SALE.

(BENNETT—Continued).

SATURDAY, the 1st April sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

One large lot of toys.
1 case optical goods and cotton embroideries.
1 case Hosiery Machinery.
5 cases Petrolium lamps (Germany).

On account and risk of Moorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla.

11 cases American Playing cards No. steam boat, Aladdin and Bicycle.
4 cases Locks of Miller Lock Co.
2 cases Pencils.
6 cases shears. No. 6—7—9.
1 case scissors. No. 4—5.

By order of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. about 20 pieces White shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, 1st April, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe vicoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th March.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by Roberts, and well-known makers, dining table, by Roberts sideboard, cottage piano by John Brinsmead Hall marked English silver cups and vases, English silver spoons and forks, very old, Brassware, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, electric hall lamp, plateware, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Robert's dining table dining room chairs, sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, very slightly used cottage piano by John Brinsmead, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, Hall marked English silver cups and vases English silver spoons and forks very old solid Brassjar and ornaments hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of G. W. Dawson, Esq., 1st. Assistant Secretary, G. I. P. Railway.

1 Studbaker, 4 seater motor car, 20 h.p. run only 1100 miles; owner driven. In perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, cabinet, sweet-toned Cottage Piano Palm stands, platedware glassware; crockery, carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY the 2nd April at Warden Road, near Battery, in the Government Tent at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea tables, handsome Silver show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy chairs to match, carved table, sweet toned Piano, brass Top Centre Table, Palmstands, Tea Tables, Low arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Table, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, [illegible] Cloth and Gown Press, Dressing [illegible] Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, glassware, crockery, cutlery, etc., etc.

The property of a Government Officer and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M

AUCTION SALE of very Rich household furniture by well-known makers, dinnig table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, Cottage Piano, Telescopic Electric Hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On MONDAY, the 17th April 1922, at No. 8, New Marine Lines at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very slightly used Cottage Piano Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic Hall lamp, [illegible]ne, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabine ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of C. A. Hawes Esq., V.D., Chief Auditor and Accountant B. B. and C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be opened to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th March, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1927.

AUCTION SALE OF IMITATION JEWELLARY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort by order of Messrs. M. H. Nanam and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Issoo Pershaw Sons.

2 cases Imitation Jewellary (Earrings).
3 cases Imitation Jellery (Links).
4 cases glass trays.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SKINS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by orders of the concerned.

220 Doz English roller skins size 18 x 22 Angle Brand.
100 Doz English roller skins size 22 x 26 Angle Brand.
20 Doz Indian roller skin size 22 x 26.

A depoeit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March, 1922.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

GERMAN MARKS.

SURELY it is profitable to invest in now?
Deal Direct with
Messrs. POWELL NEWTON, LTD
24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
Excellent services at your disposal on request.
C12542

NOTICE.

WHY NOT INVEST IN POLISH BONDS?
It is likely to bring you a fortune.
No Speculation.
No risk.
Drop a line to:—
Messrs. POWELL NEWTON, LTD.,
24, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
For detailed informations.
C125

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Society and the Hospital will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1922 at 6 P.M. (S. T.), at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Reports together with the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Society and the Hospital for the year 1920.
(2) To tender the best thanks of the Society to the Cotton and Grain Merchants and to Mill Owners and Agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the animals.

By order of the Executive Committee.
D. M. COLAH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
C12459

LOST SHARES

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 82 in respect of 100 shares No. 77612 to 77711 of the above Company in the name of Bhagwandas Bapulal Sonawalla has been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Company at their registered office, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the above named owner, who has applied for the same.
R3251

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

2ND CALL RECEIPT in respect of 1 share No. 13059 of the Nira Valley Sugar Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Bhairavlal S armia has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within eight days to the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate 2nd call receipt will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
C12557

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of GOPIKABAI, alias Kamala Bai widow of Rao Bahadur Dr. Krishna Rao Vishwa Nath Dhurandhar, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
GANPATRAO ALIAS ANGU KRISHNARAO DHURANDHAR, a Decentrate of Medicine and Surgery of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant and the executor appointed by the last will of the deceased abovenamed residing at No. 7, 2nd Fanaswadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grand of Probate Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelveth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 28th day of March, 1922.
NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12555

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FORJETT STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Tyabally the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated the 19th day of January, 1921, and 4th day of May, 1921, respectively and made between the said Mahomedally Tyabally of the one part and the mortgage of the other part sell by public Auction on Wednesday the 5th day of April, 1922 the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with messunges tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Forjett Cross Street or Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1477 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 2 of the Forjett Street estate of Mr. J. R. Patell and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7080 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3427 (1)—3427 (1A) 3427 (3) and 3428 and Street Nos. 1—1A—2 and 3 and bounded on or towards the East by Forjett Cross Street on or towards the West by Plot No. 4 of the said estate on or towards the North by a proposed private Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 of the said estate. For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KANDAWADY LANE GIRGAUM KNOWN AS "GANPATI BHAWAN".

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of December 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th day of April, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 325 square yards together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kandawady Lane Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 567 New No. B/2069, Old Survey No. , New Survey No. C 7730 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage called Akalkot Lane, on or towards the West by the passage called Akalkot Lane, on or towards the South by the passage known Akalkot Lane and beyond that by the property of Dewkabai wife of Dharsi Ramji and also of Nanalal Parbhuram and on or towards the North by the Kandawady Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 762-762A and Street Nos. 25-29.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri Solicitor at his office in Great Western Buildings Bake House Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
AN EPIC OF WOMANHOOD
"THE SAGE HER"
in six Reels
THEY KNEW NOT WHAT THEY DID—Perhaps, had they known all, their hearts might have felt a spak of pity: But, like the viper of old, they cast her out. Once again the Mother heart suffered. And as her soul was scared so will your soul be lifted.
YOU'LL NEVER FORGET
"THE SAGE HER"
PATHE GAZETTE.
LATEST NEWS.
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, & Bonk Holiday at 5 p. m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

DEAN SWIFT ONCE WROTE AN ODE ON BROOMSTICK!

Really he had given to the world one of his bitterest flings at Womenfolk! He had compared woman to a Broomstick!!

Here's a Drama that tells you exactly where woman stands in the present day arrangement of our Social Life.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this week—To-night a Realart Picture, starring the vivacious, enchanting Constance Binney in the titular role.

"Erstwhile Susan"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day's Special Matinee at 6 P.m.
Reduced Prices and To-night at 9-30 p.m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co.
"THE CHIMES"
Plan at ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
Commencing Saturday April 8th at 9-30.
Matinee Sunday 9th at 5-30.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
present their Fith Production Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece
"THE MIKADO"
(by arrangement with Rupert D'Oyly Carte, Esq.)
FULL CAST & CHORUS OF 50.
The Opera produced by James McGrath and the
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
under the direction of Edward Behr.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE.
To-day, 6-0, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WHITE DOVE"
H. B. Warner finds Greatest Part in W. J. Locke's Story

THE IMPRESS.
To-day, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m,
DASHING WILL DESMOND
IN
"A ROGUE'S ECLIPSE"
Full of Life! Full of Action! Full of Stunts

THE MAJESTIC
Bombay's popular picture rendezvous.
Tram Terminus Girgaum
Four Shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
TO SEE BIGGER PUNCHES
TO FEEL GREATER THRILLS
TO PUZZLE OVER DEEPER MYSTERY
TO GO WILD OVER FASTER ACTION
THAN THEY WERE EVER SEEN BEFORE
See the 4th instalment of his biggest Mystery Serial
The Vanishing Trails
Featuring
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present.
An immortal Mythological Indian Episode—This Week!
"Satya Narayan"
(6 parts—6000 feet)
Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha
Sangit Natak Mandli
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVERAO BHONSLE,
will stage at
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Wednesday, 29th, March, 1922' at 8-30 P.M.
RAKSHASI—MATSYAGANDHA.
Saturday, 1st, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)
SHAHA—SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 2nd, April, 1922, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
SANYASHACHA—SANSAR.
PROPRIETORS.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.
Wednesday 29-3-1922 at 8-30 p.m, (S.T.)
Sangit] MRICHHAKATIC [Acts 7
Saturday 18th April 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] EKACHA PYALA [Acts 5
Sunday 2nd April 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit] MANAPMAN [Act 5
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½ 1½ 1, and Annas 12 and 8,
Tickets:— Can be had daily at Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, Near Grant Road Station,
Proprietor:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	200
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot	10 80
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 75
New York, 10-30 a.m. ..May ..	17 04
(As known in Liverpool at ..July ..	17 06
closing time.) ..Oct. ..	16 71
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. ..May ..	16 38
..July ..	16 21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 34
April	..
May	10 21
June	..
July	10 07
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 82
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	..
Feb.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	10 26
April	10 15
May	10 12
June	10 0
July	10 03
August	9 93
September	9 86
Oct.	9 79
Novembers	9 73
December	9 8
January	9 0
February	9 56

Tease:—Quiet,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	16 15
April	16 35
May	16 50
June	16 65
July	16 80
Aug.	1 90
September	17 00
Oct.	17 10
Nov.	17 20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6 85
" " Fully Good	7 15
" " Fine	7 58
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 20
" " " Fully Good ..	8 60
" " " Fine	9 00
M. G. Broach Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 15
" " Fine	9 55
M. G. Scinde Good, ...	6 65
" " Fully Good	7 05
" " Fine	7 45

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Mar. 25th.

Total in Sight	8,643,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	466,000
East Indian " "	141,000
American " "	3,646,000
Other " "	3 8,000
Total Sales	52,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	22,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afoat	65,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	141,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
" " to Consinent	3,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..
Futures at New York May	17 67
utures at New York July	17 15
utures at New York Oct.	16 79
utures at New York Jan.	16 58
Spot Cotton at New York	17 8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans May	16 4
utures at New Orleans July	16 33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 15/1
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 3 4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar. 27th.

Futures at New York ..	May ..	17 74
	July ..	17 06
	Oct. ..	16 71
	Jan. ..	16 56

Liverpool, Mar. 27th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	Mar. ..	10 26
	May ..	10 12
	July ..	10 03
	Oct. ..	9 79

London, Mar. 27th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 9/32 Downward tendency
Bar Gold	4/15/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 25th

Rentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
" " 2 months hence	33 1 8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day Merket loans	3
Discount, Bank of England Rate ..	4 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 25th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Paid	54/3
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. Mar.-Apl. Sellers	53
Australian 62 lbs. Mar. Sellers ..	55/9
Tone:—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 13 7/8
Hongkong	£ 105
National	£ 36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ..	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£ 18
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 9 1/4
Teria Rapeseed:—Mar. Apl. Buyers..	£ 16 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Apl.-May Resellers	£ 19 1/4
Tone:—Fully steady	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 83
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 7 11/1
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 84 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 8 7/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 98
Consols 2 1/2 %	5 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	60 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	52 1/2
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 105 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl.-May	10 3/4
Plantation First Larox Crepe Mar. ..	8 1 8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay ..	22 6
Tone:—Steady.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	1 /9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	19/
Do. Do. Do. June July Sellers ..	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 28.

The Marwari Bazar and the market at Colaba for forward and ready business are closed to-day on account of the death of Mr. Hirji Khetsi.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 27th Mar. 1922.

Cotton	18,421 Bales.
Wheat	2,1 3 Qrs.
Linseed	11, 20 "
Rapeseeds	6,352 "
Gingelly seed	7,512 "
Poppy seed	793 "
Groundnuts	2,783 "
Castor seed	5,250 "
Rice	1,92 "
Myrabollams	2,6 4 "
Cotto seed	29,574 "
Mowrasee	Nil
Gram	2,413 "
Juwar	1,047 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	14 "
Bajra	4,748
Coal	350 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 28th.

Bank Telegraphic	1/3 5 32
Bank Demand	1 3 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1 3 7/ 6
Fos. Demand	304
American Dollars	364
Honkong Dollars	198
Shanghai	265
Japan	17 1/2
Singapore	183 1/2

Market Steady.

COLOUR MARKET.

March 28.

Alizarine 20, Rs. 100/110 per cwt.
Congo-Red, Rs. 2 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Z, Rs. 12 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, B, Rs. 10 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 9 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 7/8 per lb.
Nigrosine Crystals, Rs. 3 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 1/6 per lb.

MILL-STORES MARKET.

March 28.

The Quotations are:—
Hoalds, Rs. 2/12.
Reeds, Rs. 0/5.
Roller cloth, Rs. 10/8.
Rollerskins, Rs. 50 (country).
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 75.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2/8.
Cylinder Lillet, Rs. 1.
Doffer Lillet, Rs. 1.
Bandings, Rs. 1-5.
T. Banding No. 3, Rs. 2-6.
The tone is steady.

CHEMICALS -- MARKET.

March 28.

Aniline Salt, Rs. 1.
Antimony Salt, Rs. 1-2.
Epsom Salt, Rs. 8-6.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5-8.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 72.
Bichromate Soda, Rs. 64.
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 36.
Caustic Soda, Rs 32.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 21.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 24.
Regus Chloride, Rs. 8-8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.

S S Tabarka, Steels, Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its post clearance yesterday:—

S S Trafford Hall, Millar, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Shustar for Jeddah.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.

S S Tabarka:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Tabarka, 2473 tons, Captain W Steels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Trafford Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3437 tons, Captain McMillen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 28.

S S Caledonia for London:—100 bales cotton and wool cuttings, M Samjee; 27 bales wool carpet, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; 239 cwts dry ginger, 154 cwts dry chillies, S Gordhan and Sons; 385 cwts kuh. kadaya, R A Lee-Lay; 47 cwts gum tragacanth, H A H Laljee and Co; 65 cwts kismiss, S Lalljee and Co; 54 cwts kismiss, K Bedha and Co.

S S Caledonia for New York:—325 cwts dry chillies, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—3002 cwts myrabolans, B Damjee and Co; 55 bales wool, M Nissim.

S S Vindelia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Baron Cawdor for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton, N V Dossa.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—1000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 2498 cwts teelseed, 96 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice-Trieste in transit:—385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—6 bales carpet clipping, Ageo; 25 bales silk waste, 50 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafarbhoy; 1500 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Piraeus:—499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Paris for Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Bell View for Antwerp:—2000 cwts bonemeal, C Mody and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

S S City of Harward for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Harward for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2002 cwts myrabolans, P Mathooradass and Co.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—54 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Fedora for Leith (for orders):—6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hindoo for Retterdam:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—42 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Tsuruga Maru for Shanghai 750 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha.

S S Tsuruga Maru for Yokohama:—14 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha.

S S Tsuruga Maru for Kobe:—11½ cwts ivory, H Lalljee and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—3500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 28.

S S Tasmania from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—60 saks 1 bubble cement, 104 drums calcium chloride, 20 casks copper sulphate, 92 kegs potash chlorate, 2 casks zinc chloride, 50 bags soda sulphate, 45 barrels aniline colour, 38 bubbles alizerine paste, 16 bubbles indigo paste, 58 cases lamps, 20 crates glass bottles, 94 crates hollow glass, 46 cases glass beads, 208 cases glassware, 6 cases locks, 170 cases beer, 250 cases brandy, 1 case wine, 153 cases matches, 1 case essential oil, 7 casks Turkey red oil, 54 cases earthen colour, 51 reels 1321 bales 4 cases paper, 335 D/bags 344 bags sugar, 1 case cotton goods, 2 cases silk goods, 10 bales wood wool, 2 cases woollen goods.

S S Arcturus from New York, Agents Kerr Steamship Co:—2 boxes 132 bubbles 83 drums aniline dyes, 24 cases vinegar, 25 kegs lubricating grease, 2100 barrels lubricating oil, 83 barrels colour in paste, 25 cases sterilized milk, 2 cases 7 boxes garden seeds, 672 bags sugar, 65 bales cotton yarn, 10 bales 13 cases cotton goods, 25 bales waste silk yarn, 2 cases smoking tobacco, 30 cases wax.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE UNION.

The report of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union for the year ended the 30th September, 1921, states that "the Union has been increased activity and efficiency well maintained its past record of practical utility in the interest of the present poorer pupils of our Alma Mater—the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution Bombay. 7 meetings of the General and Managing Committees were held during this period. The year opened with 151 Members—143 Ordinary and 8 Life Members—on the rolls. Out of the former, 13 gentlemen became Life Members, on payment of a subscription of Rs. 30 and 4 new Life Members having been enrolled the total number of Life Members is 25. With 7 new Ordinary Members enlisted from the ex-students of the Institution, the aggregate number of this class of members stands at present at 157. Donations aggregating Rs. 875 were received during the year under report. The work of supplying spectacles to the needy alumni was continued during this period.

The report, after referring to the Medical Relief Scheme, the supply of milk to poorer pupils touches on the financial position of the Union and says that the net balance on hand of our Fund stands at the close of the year at Rs. 3,026—4—0 inclusive of 6 per cent Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 700 with the Trustees of the Institution, 5½ per cent War Loans of the face value of Rs. 300 and the sum of Rs. 1,642—2—2 to the credit of the public account in the General Post Office Savings Bank, Bombay. The report sends with the "hope that these disinterested efforts of the Union will during the course of the next year receive more substantial support from the appreciative Parsi public and the large number of the Old Boys of our Alma Mater whose names have not yet graced the registers."

ARYA SAMAJ FEROZEPORE ORPHANAGE.

The institution was brought into being in 1877 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati and has since been reclaiming Hindu Orphans who used previously to be irrevocably lost to their religion. The total number of orphans and widows, on the 31st December, 1920, was 150, but that on the last day of 1921 stood at 261 i.e., the number had nearly doubled. The result was that while the receipts for last year amounted to Rs. 34,433, the expenditure came to Rs. 45,655 i.e., exceeded the income by Rs. 11,222 to find which amount the reserve fund already almost insignificant, had to be encroached upon.

More funds are sorely needed at present and the public earnestly requested to extend a helping hand to the institution making your tributin in either cash or kind.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIAL.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Country's Debt to the Mahatma.

"The Mahratta".—The greatest tribute that the country can pay to the great leader, is to follow in his foot-steps and continue his efforts to achieve Swarajya and realise the destiny of India. The country owes a deep debt of gratitude to him and it can redeem itself only if it carries the struggle for Swarajya forward every minute and every day. The Providence fulfills his objects in various ways. It seems that it was ordained to try the spirit of India and its love of freedom in the absence of the great leader. India would surely stand the test and come out of the conflict victorious. Let every many and woman resolve in the sacred name of liberty of their Motherland, to do their bit every minute and every day for the cause and that is the secret of the advice to spin yarn. Let those who cannot do any thing else, at least do this. The struggle is on and there is no withdrawing from it. It has been ordained that India ought to be free and India shall be free.

Gandhi—The Spirit of "New India."

"New Times"—Karachi:—The millions of Gandhi's countrymen will meditate on the meaning of his long conviction, the meaning of this system that must exist with a Gandhi within the four walls of the jail. By this time India knows that there is no greater believer in non-violence than Mahatma Gandhi. Yet this man must be shut in because he instills into the minds of his countrymen a sense of self-respect, an instinct of daring, a will to suffer, and a spirit of unity which thereatens to defy constituted authority in India—an authority antagonistic to popular will. India must be preserved safe from such a man for six years. But his spirit will work for India's uplift behind the jail walls, for Gandhi is no longer the mere name of a person. It is the embodiment of certain ideals which the nation cherishes and must pursue towards its cherished goal of Swaraj.

A Turning Point in Indian History.

"The Mahomedan":—Mahatma Gandhi's conviction and sentence may truly be said to mark a turning point in the history of British Rule in India. The world's greatest one of stainless character, a man whom not only the 330 millions of India, but the whole world revers as a great saint—such an one has been branded a criminal, while culprits like those in the Khoreal Shooting case are being let off without even a warning. The state of our laws is such that while the former are obliged to plead guilty, the latter are able to establish, their innocence. The fact that the judge found himself compelled to pronounce his judgment evidently with a palpitating heart, and even that, only after a deal of casuistical, self-consoling reflections in which he acknowledged the innate greatness and the moral probity of the Mahatma, is by itself significant.

Apostle of Soul-Force.

The "Tribune":—This is not the time for a critical estimate of the great work of Mahatma Gandhi for his country and for humanity. Such estimate has been attempted in the past and may again be attempted in future. The present is the time for a reverential farewell, and we cannot perform that duty better than by attempting to say in a word what Mahatma Gandhi really stands for in our eyes. He cannot justly be described as the Prophet of Indian Nationalism—that role belongs to Arabinda Ghosh—or the Prophet of Indian Swaraj—that distinction belongs to his immediate predecessor in the leadership of the nationalist movement, Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Nor can the national awakening he has produced in the country by carrying the message of Swaraj to the lowly cottage in which the nation dwells be said to sum up his achivement, as so many of us seem to think, not only because it is confined to within the narrow boundaries of his own country, but because here, too, he only completed the work begun by another. Even Non-cooperation does not properly describe his role, for he made no secret of the fact that Non-cooperation to him was only a transitional stage, and it was only the accident of India's political state that made him a Non-cooperator instead of being what he had always been, a whole-hearted co-operator with all that was good. To us he is above everything else the Prophet and Apostle of Non-violence or soul-force, of fearless, uncompromising and yet completely peaceful assertion of the Truth in us, not merely, in the individual affairs of man, but in the collective affairs of mankind. It was this distinctive characteristic in him that made the late illustrious Gokhale describe him many years ago as the man in whom Indian humanity had reached its high water-mark.

A Madras Hope.

"New India":—We are glad that the Judge spoke so generously, and that he expressed the hope that, if events in India made it possible, the sentence might be reduced. It ought now to be clear that, on Mr. Gandhi's own showing, his teaching produced the widespread hatred and unrest and the tragedies which have occurred—though he omitted the Malabar tragedy, as directly traceable to him as any other—and that no Government could permit the continued spread of a movement which bore such fruits, and was producing them in ever-increasing profusion. Mahatma Gandhi's frankness has cut away the ground from under the feet of the advocates for having him at large. We can only re-eacho the hope of the Judge, that the total abandonment of his fatal agitation may hasten the time of his release.

Futile Imprisonment.

The "Catholic Leader":—Mahatma Gandhi has been sentenced to 6 years' simple imprisonment on a charge of spreading disaffection against the Government. Mahatma Gandhi pleaded guilty to the charge and we think rightly for his writings and teachings and the movement engineered by him, certainly tended to promote disaffection against the existing system of Government. The offence is one for which many thousands of people all over India are in prison, and it is only the fear of the consequences that delayed Mahatma Gandhi's prosecution and conviction for the last 2 years. The sentence is an unduly severe one and Mahatma Gandhi's prolonged incarceration may place the Government in an exceedingly uncomfortable position and accentuate the present state of discontent in the country. Mahatma Gandhi's written statement is a masterpiece of logic, clearness, and conciseness. He traced in it the history of his relations with Government and pointed out the causes that led him to pass from an arde.t co-operator with the British to a staunch apostle of Non-cooperation. There is no trace of bitterness or malice in it against any individual, though it contains a vigorous denunciation of the present situation in India. We do not think, the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi will kill the movement he has inaugurated; it will rather tend to initiate an era of intensified agitation.

An Anglo-Indian View.

The "Englishman":—The best thing that can be said for Mahatma Gandhi might as well be said at once. He has met the disaster that has overtaken him with really fine courage. The least part of that disaster is the sentence of imprisonment that has been passed upon him by the British Government. Mahatma Gandhi's career was practically ruined on the 1st of January when his followers, then to be counted by the million, became aware that his promise of *Swaraj* by the end of the year was not to be and could not be kept. Mahatma Gandhi then made one tremendous effort to keep the confidence of the masses by putting forward a certain programme of non-payment of taxes which if completed would certainly have ruined the Government. But this move failed also and with what are styled the Bardoli resolutions the unexampled hold which Mahatma Gandhi had over multitudes came to an end. The arrest and the trial, and the sentence have been received with indifference. But Mahatma Gandhi has kept up his courage.

The Unconquerable Soul.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall in "Hind Mitra":—The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi reached us on board the "Naldera" soon after leaving Marseilles. The news of the sentence never was made public to the passengers, but known to a chosen few, it leaked out somehow, and after Aden everyone had heard of it. These events, though not unexpected, came as a painful shock to all the Indian passengers. Some of the English seemed content with them. To me, an English lover of Mahatma, who had hoped up to the last the British Government of India would not proceed to the arrest of such a man, it seemed and still appears a great disaster, more for England than for India, since it removes the sanest head that any struggling nation had, at a most critical moment. The perfect quiet in obedience to Mahatma's own injunctions which India has been able to preserve at such a time, shows his influence in the manner that he always wished it to be shown, in national self-discipline, and self-control. It shows that Mahatma though in prison, still remains the Soul of India, the unconquerable Soul.

LATE SETH KHETSAY KHIASEY.

WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MERCHANT AND PHILANTHROPIST.

The late Mr. Khetsey Khiasey, whose death occurred at Limdi on Saturday night, was a leading cotton merchant of Bombay. He was born in Cutch and came of a poor Jain family. His adventurous spirit led him to migrate to Bombay early in life in quest of fortune. He by dint of hard work and business acumen, coupled with intigrity, soon became wall known in commercial circles. He was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., on the directorates of various concerns, such as, the Stosk Exchange, Bombay Cotton Exchange, Safe Deposits, etc. He was of charitable disposition. He had donated two and a half lakhs for the Benares University in memory of his deceased son, Hirji Khetsey, and had given a lakh of rupees for the uplift of the members of his own community. In recognition of his liberality the insignia (*pagri*) of Seth was conferred upon him by his community. The Jain community held him in high esteem and had elected him President of their Calcutta Conference held in 1915.

Three local cotton market was closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

At a meeting of the gum merchants held under the presidentship of Mr. Damji Nawjee yesterday expressed its deep sorrow at the death of Seth Khetsey and closed their offices in respect to the deceased.

THE KATHIAWAD ARRESTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the President of the Legislative Council, has, indeed, placed the whole of Kathiawad under a very deep debt of gratitude to him in allowing the questions of Mr. G. B. Trivedi in the above matter which on a previous occasion he had disallowed under a misconception of the position of Kathiawad Agency areas.

It has now become clear that the officials of the Kathiawad Agency and the Government of Bombay are responsible for their administration of Kathiawad to the Legislative Council and the people residing in the Agency areas and the civil stations will do well to take advantage of this valuable means of seeking redress for the many and sore grievances under which they are at present labouring.

It has also become quite clear that the so called "political powers" which were supposed to be unlimited and undefined and under the false pretext of which the Political officials so long thought themselves free to do what they like with the liberty and the property of the subjects of the agency do not exist and that even the Government of Bombay can do nothing except in exercise of powers duly and legally vested in them in a constitutional manner.

As regards the answers that the Hon. Mr. Hayward gave to the several questions of Mr. Trivedi it is necessary to point out to the Legislative Council that apart from the questions of facts which are not quite truly and accurately stated, the answer to the question (b) regarding the powers under which the arrests are sought to be justified is wholly evasive and misleading.

It will be remembered that during the debate on the budget estimate relating to the grant for Kathiawad Agency Police when Mr. Trivedi called attention to those arrests, the Hon. Mr. Hayward attempted to justify them on the ground that the gentlemen were arrested under warrants issued by the Governor-in-Council under the 'Foreign Jurisdiction Act." It was, however, pointed out by Mr. Trivedi there and then on the authority of the sworn statement of Mr. Mehta himself that there were no such warrants and the Hon. Mr. Hayward made no answer at the time.

Now, in answer to a direct question on the point, the Hon. Mr. Hayward has shifted his ground and cites "The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, which is quite a different thing from the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act" previously cited by him.

The Foreign Jurisdiction Act referred to at the time of the debate is an Act of the Indian legislature, 1879, which is better known as "the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879." This Act confers upon the Governor-General-in-Council certain powers to try in British India certain class of persons committing offences in the territories of Indian Chiefs and Princes in alliance with His Majesty and regulates extradition of such persons from British India to the Indian States in whose territories the offences may have been committed: this Act confers no powers on the Governor of Bombay in Council to arrest any person in the manner in which Messrs. Mehta and Kothari were arrested: in fact, it has nothing to do with the agency areas as such.

The Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, is not an Act of the Indian legislature, but it is an order by His Majesty the King in Council purporting to have been issued by virtue and in exercise of the powers by "the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890", which is an Act of the British Parliament. By this Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council His Majesty the King in Council has conferred upon the Governor-General-in-Council certain powers to make or apply laws for and to certain territories outside British India and to arrange for their proper and regular administration.

Article 3 of this Orders runs as follows:—"The Governor-General of India-in-Council may, on His Majesty's behalf, exercise any power or jurisdiction which His Majesty or the Governor-General-of-India in Council for the time being has within the limits of this order and may delegate any such power or jurisdiction to any servant of the British Indian Government in such manner and to such extent as the Governor-General-in-Council from time to time thinks fit."

Article No. 4 then lays down that "the Governor-General-in-Council may make such rules and orders as may seem expedient for carrying this order into effect and in particular.

(a) For determining the law and procedure to be observed whether by applying with or without modification all or any of the provisions of any enactment in force elsewhere or otherwise.

(b) For determining the persons who are to exercise jurisdiction either generally or in particular classes of cases and the power to be exercised by them.

(c) For determining the Courts, authorities, judges and magistrates by whom and for regulating the manner in which any jurisdiction, auxiliary or incidental to or consequential on the jurisdiction exercised under this Order, is to be exercised in British India.

(d) For regulating the amount, collection and application of fees"

And Article 5 is a validating article which confirms all appointments, delegations, etc., made or issued in pursuance of any enactment of the Indian legislature.

It will be clear from the above provisions of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, that it nowhere confers either expressly or by even the remotest implication, the powers to arrest and detain individual persons on even the Governor-General-in-Council, much less on the Governor of Bombay in Council, as is claimed by the Hon. Mr. Hayward on behalf of the Bombay Government. All that this Order does in effect is to vest in the Governor-General-in-Council in a constitutional manner, the powers of regulating the administration of certain areas outside British India and provide for such administration by either making laws and regulations or by applying with or without modifications the enactments in force in British India to those areas.

In fact, in exercise of these powers, the Governor-General-in-Council have applied the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Agency areas in Kathiawad and the Police and the agency officials had ample powers under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to proceed against Messrs. Mehta and Kothari if their action was likely to lead to such a breach of the peace as alleged by the Hon. Mr. Hayward.

The other powers referred to by the Hon. Mr. Hayward are not specifically stated but he has contented himself by stating "all other powers enabling him in that behalf." It is respectfully pointed out that this was certainly not an answer to the question of Mr. Trivedi and the Hon. Mr. Hayward owed it to Mr. Trivedi as well as to the whole Council to state the specific powers if any existed. The answer therefore is clearly evasive and it shows that the Hon. Mr. Hayward was conscious that the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902 did not confer upon the Bombay Government, the powers as claimed by him and other powers were necessary. These he could not show and the natural presumption is that they do not exist.

The writer asserts that he has made as full a research as possible into the legal published literature relating to the evolution and growth of the present form of administration in Kathiawad Agency and he has not been able to find a single notification order regulation or resolution conferring upon the Governor-in-Council any powers to arrest and detain persons in the manner in which Messrs. Mehta and Kothari were arrested and detained.

This will make it clear to all the members of the Legislative Council that the attempt of the Hon. Mr. Hayward on behalf of the Bombay Government to justify the arbitrary and high-handed action against Messrs. Mehta and Kothari was very unfair to the Council, and it is hoped that the Council will not allow the matter to rest there.

It is, however, curious that the Hon. Mr. Hayward after stating the grounds of arrest and saying that the gentlemen were only temporarily interned and released immediately, attempted, to inform the Council that nothing further was done. The fact is that as they could not be longer detained without legal warrants they were released, and immediately served with externment orders and Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta was forcibly deported from Rajkot and conveyed to Viramgaum in Police custody, and is still prevented from entering Kathiawad.

Under what emergency this latter and even more arbitrary action was taken and under what powers that was done remains still to be explained and it is hoped that interpellations will be put in the next sessions of the Council in this behalf.

All this, however, raises the most serious and important question whether the people residing in Kathiawad agency areas will and can remain content with such a form of government, and how long do the British Government propose to continue to govern them in this manner. Kathiawad Agency can claim to have as educated and enlightened citizens as any part however advanced of British India and it is high time that Government appointed a commission to investigate the whole question of Agency Government.

The case of Messrs. Mehta and Kothari should serve as an eye-opener to all self-respecting citizens of Kathiawad agency who should lose no time in organising themselves and start a campaign of agitation to end their Government by military officials and to claim a constitutional form of government such as it obtains in British India.

—Yours, etc.,

"A KATHIAWAD LAWYER."

CONSTRUCTIVE NATIONAL WORK IN U. P.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Allahabad wires under date March 27th:—

At its meeting on Monday the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee passed the following resolutions:—

"This Committee sends respectful greetings to their revered leader Mahatma Gandhi and pledge themselves to tread the way pointed by him to the country and fight the good fight of truth and liberty regardless of consequences till Swaraj is attained and the leaders in the national struggle regain their freedom."

(2) "This Committee declares its firm faith in the constructive programme laid down before the country by the All-India Congress Committee and the Working Committee and call upon the people of this province to concentrate all their energies on the rapid fulfilment of this programme."

(3) "This Committee strongly urges all Congress organisations in the province to carry on an unceasing and intensive propaganda in favour of Khadder and the boycott of foreign cloth amongst purchasers and sellers of cloth. This Committee recommends that purchases be invited to sign pledges of boycott of foreign cloth."

(4) "In accordance with the direction of the All-India Working Committee, this Committee calls on the people of this province to celebrate the National week beginning on the 6th April and ending on 13th April in a fitting manner. Prayer and fasting should be resorted to on the 6th. Complete hartal is to be observed on the 13th. In addition to prayer and fasting the whole week should be devoted for furthering the constructive programme of the Congress, more especially the collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the manufacture and spread of Khaddar."

A Lahore message says, Kedar Nath Shagal, Printer of the Khabardar Press has been arrested. (A.P.)

AN APPEAL TO MALAYALEES IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is regrettable that the speech of Sjt. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, at the meeting on the 21st March 1922 was not fully reported in the papers as in that case my intrusion upon your readers now will not at all have been necessary. Sjt. Kesava Menon announced at the meeting the innumerable difficulties under which national workers are suffering in Malabar in the matter of Congress propaganda and the imperative necessity of a National Press in Calicut. Your readers may understand some of these difficulties from the fact that throughout the district not a single press would print anything emanating from the Congress workers, not even a notice of a meeting devoid of present day politics. On many an occasion the Congress workers were compelled to have such notices and other printing work done in such far off places as Trichur and Alleppy. Now that the Moplah troubles are over the work of reconciliation which the Congress Committee has undertaken will entail the printing of numerous pamphlets, notices, etc., and the provision of a press is the first desideratum for such public work.

Again, in the matter of newspapers, even though Malabar does not lag behind in possessing vernacular dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies, monthlies, etc., there is not a single organ which propagates true and correct news. On the other hand, most slanderous accusations are daily being published against the whole army of national workers not only in Malabar but all over India and a refutation of the accusations by any of the injured workers is never accepted by these papers. How far this is honest journalism I leave it to your readers to imagine for themselves. It is the intention of Sjt. Kesava Menon and his associates to publish a triweekly vernacular paper to begin with entitled "the Matribhumi" and in due course make it a daily. Those of your readers who are acquainted with the versatile knowledge of Sjt. Kesava Menon in Malayalam can form an idea as to the standard of the paper if they were to know that the editorship will be in his hands.

Malayalam is one of the Indian vernaculars which is still in its infancy. What I mean is that here are very few books in the language. Now that the country has, thanks to the Mahatma, a constructive programme, it is incumbent that the vernaculars should be encouraged and books at cheap prices published in order to make them available to the lowest and poorest of the community. Sjt. Kesava Menon's idea is to undertake the publication of various books and make them available in cheap editions just like the Everyman's Edition in English. This also requires a press and an organisation which can undertake the publication at a cheap cost.

The above are a few of the many points which induced Sjt. Kesava Menon and his associates to launch the "Matribhumi Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd." at this time of the day, even though owing to trade depression all over the world money is very scarce. The Company is floated with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 5 each, Rs. 3 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 2 on allotment. Is there any Malayalee who has his country's cause at heart to whom the objects of the M.P. and P. Co., Ltd., do not appeal in these days of national awakening? Is it too much if Sjt. Kesava Menon were to expect that the Malayalee residents in Bombay will take at least one share each and thus help this Company to start the noble work which its promoters have in view? I don't think I am under-estimating by saying that there are about 10,000 Malayalees in Bombay. And if every one of them were to take only one share, half the capital of the Company would have been found and a substantial beginning would have been made in awakening Kerala from its stupor. It must also be borne in mind that owing to the major portion of Malabar having been subjected to ruin by the Moplah troubles, Sjt. Kesava Menon and his associates cannot expect to get much aid from Malabar and unless such of the Malayalees who are called to different parts of India and other countries by profession respond to the Motherland's clarion call, the promoters may not be able to bring the Company into operation for some time to come. I therefore appeal to them through your columns seriously to consider about the matter and take up as large a number of shares as possible. Application forms are available with me at the following address and all payments will be received by me and the Company's printed receipts issued. The brokerage of three per cent. allowed by the Articles of Association will be devoted to the relief of the distressed in Malabar.—Yours, etc.

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

449, Lady Jamshedji Road,
Dadar-Bombay,
March 26.

SERAMPORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ENDS IN DISORDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Polling in the general election of the Serampore Municipality on Saturday resulted in a serious riot in ward two. There were five candidates for three vacancies. Before the votes were recorded the polling station was invaded by a large number of hooligans, millhands and Durwans. They blocked and entrance and began to abuse and threaten voters. Excitement became so great that polling had to be suspended and police reinforcement sent for. The Deputy Superintendent and a number of constables soon arrived and a free fight followed in the attempt to disperse the mob. Several voters were assaulted and an attempt was made to stab a police sub-inspector. Doors and windows were smashed. The police had great difficulty in dispersing the mob.

THE WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Mar. 27th.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	..	..	29.848
Temperature of Air	..	degree ..	79.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	74.2
Dew Point	..	..	70.6
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	0.756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18)	..	..	1.6
Maximum temperaturefiof Air	..	..	86.5
Minimum do do	..	..	73.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			NNW,NNE,WNW.NW
Movement of Wind do		miles.	163

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th March 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Skies are clear in the west Punjab, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east Punjab. Day temperture is in excess at Ambala; night temperature is above the average except in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east. Day temperature is higher than usual at Mainpuri and Allahabad the latter station recording a maximum of 104 degree; night temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputant.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded except in upper Sind where it is clear. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer and Jodhpur, but is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu. Day temperature is below normal at Mount Abu, while night temperature is above normal at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded, humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Day temperature is generally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess in Central India West, but is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess at several stations; the highest maximum in the division is 107 degree at Nagpur. Night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in east Hyderabad, and night temperature alone at Aurangabad. Nizamabad recorded a maximum of 106 degree.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has passed away eastwards, and weather is improving in northern and central India. Temperature is normal or below it over the greater part of northwest India, and the high temperatures noticed in the United and Central Provinces are less marked to day. In the Peninsula light cloud is present at coast stations, but inland weather is generally fine.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely generally. India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th March, 1922.

The western disturbance has given local rain in the north and central Punjab and fairly general snow in Kashmir. It is now passing eastwards. A few falls of rain have occurred also in Assam and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Dhubri two inches; Lahore, Murree a quarter; Dalhousie a half; Sonamarg two; Cochin one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total Jan 1st to date	Departure, 1st Jan to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.1	64.4	79	11.97		+1.78
Do.						
Jask	85.1	60.0	67	5.72		+1.74
Muskat						
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.6	67.0	53	1.62		+0.08
Rawalpindi	84.7	61.0	75	10.73		+2.63
Lahore	96.5	68.7	53	1.24		—2.05
Hissar	99.6	63.2	24	1.18		—0.72
Ambala	97.6	61.2	53	2.79		—2.41
Delhi	95.6	67.4	34	0.35		—2.06
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	100	64.1	39	0.75		—1.58
Manipuri	101	66.7	39	1.27		—0.42
Jhanso	98	68.9	52	2.39		+0.21
Cawnpore	10	5.0	39	1.39		—0.81
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	98.7	69.2	53	2.60		+1.51
Karachi	82.4	73.8	85	1.49		0
Ajmer	7	2.2	68.4	55	0.08	—1.25
Jaipur	100.6	66.6	33	0.15		—1.39
Kotah	100.8	72.8	28	0.03		—1.08
Mount Abu	84.8	69.4	24	0.27		—0.86
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	9	4.6	1.1	57	0	—0.48
Dwarka	82.6	72.0	81	0		—0.74
Veraval	80.1	68.9	88	0.04		—0.81
Rajkot	98.0	68.1	79	0		—0.60
Bhavnagar Para	101.2	70.6	47	0		—0.51
Surat	97.5	71.6	50	0		—0.41
Ahmedabad	101.2	71.3	57	—	0	—0.37
Deesa	101.2	66.3	63	0		—0.52
Neemuch	100.1	68.6	49	0.48		—0.37
Indore	101.2	66.1	24	0.36		—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	97.3	62.3	30	2.21		—0.48
Saugor	98.8	71.6	14	1.96		—0.32
Hosangabad	101.7	68.4	32	2.80		+0.95
Khandwa	105.8	65.1	26	2.20		+0.93
Akola	107.6	66.5	11	2.20		+0.17
Amroto	104.0	76.3	0	0.52		—1.54
Nagpur	103.5	69.0	26	0.61		—2.01
Chanda	105.5	67.0	21	1.14		—1.58
Raipur	10	2.7	1.1	18	0.87	—1.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.2	76.9	76	0		—0.66
Ratnagiri	88.3	75.0	68	0.39		—0.56
Marmugoa	89.0	77.6	81	1.34		0.10
Karwar	90.1	78.0	82	1.17		—0.87
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.9	67.2	26	0.70		—0.99
Ahmednagar	100.8	73.0	22	1.03		—0.45
Poona	103.2	0.9	38	0.51		—0.66
Sholapur	103.2	74.8	30	6.30		+4.56
Bijapur	101.1	73.9	38	6.34		+4.87
Belgaum	96.0	66.8	82	6.04		+3.90
Aurangabad	101.3	68.5	10	1.59		+0.11
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.9	67.6	16	3.44		+1.62
Hyderabd	101.0	71.2	49	6.75		+4.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	80.4	72	1.21		—2.26
Calicut	91.6	78.5	83	4.87		—2.05
Cochin	90.6	79.9	76	11.27		+0.28
Colombo	90.0	72.5	93	13.34		—14.16
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	98.8	70.7	53	3.50		—3.44
Bellary	104.2	75.0	52	4.05		+1.49
Cuddapah	102.4	76.4	38	3.27		—1.84
Madras	90.8	72.1	66	9.59		—11.28
Bangalore	95.7	69.8	75	4.80		0.79
Coimtore	99.0	70.8	51	9.16		+3.22
Trichanopoly	100.9	73.2	70	5.70		—3.58
Negapatam	90.7	78.0	77	11.42		—18.8

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (2) BEAT AJMERE (1).

There was a record attendance on the Gymkhana ground yesterday which watched the trial of strength between the Customs Athletic Association and the Ajmere team in the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when a seventy minutes' hard and close struggle for supremacy saw the Customs coming out victorious by the narrow margin of a goal, the actual score being two goals to one. It might as well be said at once that yesterdy's encounter was decidedly the most capital treat of a match witnessed in the course of the Tournament hitherto and was, in another point also, singled out from the previous contests by reason of its showing the better team to disadvantage, so far as the criterion of scoring went. The visitors had, on the whole, certainly the better of the exchanges and showed greater mastery over the ball but they have to be consoled with the thought that they were the best losers up-to-date. The Customs played a great game and though have come out the better in the fray, they were surely fortunate to win. Their chances of scoring were few and far between but somehow the defence of the Ajmere team, otherwise both sound and alert, broke down on both occasions in a most unfortunate manner and the winning points of the winners were both flucky.

As regards the play itself, neither set of forwards showed any high standard of combination though occasional flashes of individual brilliance in passing, tricky dodges and squeezing through between the opposing backs with wonderful celerity left the game at times in an enthralling state. There was hardly any dull moment throughout the game but the interest and excitement steadily increased as the match wore on till in the end especially in the extra ten minutes play excitement reached 'fever heat.' The local team was cheered and backed from the galleries in a conspicuous manner and every initiation of a move towards the opposite goal was followed by a standing and shrieking gallery and there were incessant swaying movements indicative of the surging emotions of an obstreperous multitude in the eastern enclosure.

The Ajmere was the better team but how did it loss? This is a question which naturally arises. The Ajmere team was attacking most of the time and the Customs had only occasional chances to retaliate and when they did so they had more or less an open goal except for a back and the goalkeeper and the forwards and half-backs being tired could not quickly fall back in such an emergency. Besides all the deciding goals were scored late in the closing stages of the match and the Customs, who were decidedly superior in point of staying power, easily gave the finishing touches to their to indulge in short passes and dodging even in the enemy firing zone and Grant, their centre forward, must have thrown away at least half dozen open chances to forge ahead by wasting precious time in trying to put himself in position for a better angle and never settled down to a decided shot and when he did he missed. It must be mentioned, however, that the Customs Custodian was excellent and brought off some marvellous saves while the Ajmere vis-a-vis was tested only twice and was found wanting. But for his woeful fumbling and nervous "goal shock" the Ajmere had surely come out with flying colours.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The teams "bullied-off" punctually at 5-30 p.m. and from the start Lynn and Davis in combination put in good work and sent out to Carlin just near the danger Zone but the Ajmere were hardly to be caught napping and Harbour stopped his career abruptly and put Grant in possession who made a clean run and never let go till he reached the other "25" when he transferred to Meaney who tapped it back again. This was certain disaster for the Customs for Grant had, being uncovered, had the goal practically at his mercy when Lynn thrust in his stick in thus checking the downward career of Grant's and Potts stole the ball.

The scoring board was a blank till ten minutes before half time the Customs managed to give a temporary relief to their backs Davis and Lynn inaugurating a raid on fine combination, percing the scattered ranks of the Ajmere defence and running down almost the whole length of the field but Singlehurst hit too hard and the ball crossed the goal line, conceding the first corner for the Customs. This, however, was not improved upon and worse gave an opportunity to Meaney the Ajmere right inner to take up the ball right down and he squarely found the net thus beginning with what looked a promising start for his side but what turned out to be the only redeeming feature.

AJMERE	...	... 1 goal.
CUSTOMS	...	... Nil.

The Customs tried to make the usual spurt after the initial set back but the Ajmere never relaxed. Before halftime, nothing sensational occurred and the score was (1—0).

The change of sides proved a change of fortunes for the Customs steadily increased their pressure and their latent energy was marvellous, they pressed back the more they were baffled. For some time the Ajmere dominated the game but soon gave way in a most unexpected manner to the Customs forwards. A too long period of immunity from danger had the effect of making the Ajmere half-backs tardy to fall back and this was responsible for a chance goal bagged by Davis, the Customs left inner, who securing possession at the "25" found the goalie at his mercy; the latter lunged out in a silly fashion while Davis dodging him allowed the ball to find its own way into the coveted space

AJMERE	...	... 1 goal.
CUSTOMS	...	... 1 goal.

There was no lack of excitement now and a supreme tussle for ejection and survival ensued the fast pace and hard shooting being more pronounced than ever. But the final whistle for temporary rest before extra ten minutes' play soon went off and the sides retired on level terms.

EXTRA TIME.

The first five minutes were decidedly in favour of the Customs. They missed an excellent opportunity to forge ahead Hasset just missing a shot in front of the goal.

The last five minutes or rather the last two minutes sealed the fate of the visiting team for once more, their backs failed and the goalie failed more miserably than on the former occasion. Saunders, who was alone in the ring nervously missed the ball in trying to stop the express career of the Customs centre forwards and the goalie remained. This latter once more came forward in "neck or nothing" style just grazed the ball with his pads and it was over for D. Lynn caught the leather on the rebound and finding an undefended goal before him did not take much trouble to hit but allowed the ball to just roll in.

CUSTOMS	...	... 2 goals.
AJMERE	...	... 1 goal.

Now only less than a minute remained but even now the Ajmere team got an excellent chance to equalise but they failed for the last time and lost. The result was the same as above (2—1).

The teams were:—

AJMERE.

Goal, Barnett; Full-backs, Nelson and Saunders; Half-backs, Maxwell, Conroy and Phipps; Forwards, Lonnon, Meaney Grant, Nelson and Harbour.

CUSTOMS.

The teams were:—

Goal, Cowton; Backs, H. Lynn and Potts; Halpes, Giles, Godfrey and Gordon; Forward, Singlehurst, Hassett, D. Lynn, Davis and Carlin.

Refrees: Messrs. Kapadia and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY MATCH

5-30 p.m. Jubbulpore vs. Poona Rifles. Thursday 5-30 p.m. Customs vs. Lusitanians "A."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 28.

In the First Division of Association Football League match, to-day resulted in draw between Huddersfield (one) and Tottenham (one).

TIRUR KHILAFAT SECRETARY

CHARGED WITH WAGING WAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 28.

The Tirur Police brought up yesterday before Mr. R. Narayanaiyer, I.C.S., S... Moplah of Tirur, Secretary of the local Khilafat Committee, on a charge of waging war against the King under Section 121, I. P. C. Mr. Nugent Grant, Bar.-at-Law of Madras Bar, assisted by three other vakils defended the accused. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case for prosecution referred in detail to the Moplah rebellion in Malabar and stated that the Moplahs took a fancy for the overthrow of the British Government, that the accused collected over ten thousand men, looted all the public offices at Tirur, removed cash and valuables and rendered all possible assistance to the rebels at Tirurangadi. The accused, also, addressed a meeting at Tirur at which he urged that notices should be sent to all Khilafat offices to collect as many men as possible, to loot the public offices, to capture arms and ammunition from the police stations and that they should conquer Tirur and make it their kingdom. The accused, also, urged that as many men as possible should be sent to the Tirurangadi British troops.

One Gopalaniyer, a vakil's clerk, gave evidence to the effect that at the instance of the accused he had written about twenty letters to the Khilafat Committees to send men to take possession of arms and ammunition brought to Tirur for the use of the troops operating at Tirurangadi.

The Sub-Magistrate of Tirur stated that the accused along with others demanded release of prisoners locked up in the local sub-jail and that the mob were shouting that they would butcher all the Government servants and set fire to public offices if arms and ammunition were not surrendered. The Sub-Inspector of Tirur stated that the trend of the speeches made at public meetings held at Tirur showed that the object of the Khilafat movement at Tirur was subversion of the British Government. Asked by Court the witness stated that they were preaching that they had no faith in the British courts, that all the British courts should be boycotted, that they must arrange their own affairs, that taxes should not be paid and that a Khalifat Government should be established. He further stated that the Khilafat volunteers had been recruited, that they collected money, picketed liquor shops and that messengers were sent all round to organise a rebellion. Another witness stated that the accused with a mob of over three hundred armed Moplahs crossed over to the Ponnani and urged that Ponnani also should be converted into a Khilafat city, but that they refused to do so. The village Munsif of Tirur who was examined as a witness, stated that the accused took an active part in the Khilafat movement and that immediately after the rebellion at Tirur, the Khilafat volunteers with guns and other weapons were patrolling the town and proclaiming that the British Government had ceased to exist and that they were then ruling the country. The witness was of the opinion that the Khilafat volunteers were doing all those things under orders of the accused.

Hearing will be resumed to-day.

SENATE MEETING

GROUP SYSTEM IN MEDICAL EXAM

A meeting of the Senators was held yesterday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved that the group system be restored at the final M. B., B. S. examination. He said before the introduction of examinations by compartments, the arrangement was to divide the seven papers for the examination into two groups, one consisting of four papers, relating to medicine, and other subjects and another of three papers in connection with surgery, etc. The advantage of this system was that if students obtained 50 per cent. of the marks in each group, they passed out. In the compartment system a candidate was required to obtain 60 per cent in such subject. He thought that by doing away with the group system, the students had lost a concession, which they had before. He had, therefore, moved for the restoration of the system.

The proposition was passed.

CHARKHA AND KHADI PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am carefully watching the ways and means which are suggested to popularize the charkha and Khadi As a business man and a public worker, I feel that most of the ways and means suggested and adopted are not as good as they ought to be. If we are anxious to carry out the last commands of Mahatmaji, we must have a regular organisation working through out India, on the lines of the Census Department. The first thing that we ought to do is to have "house to house visitation' by men and women of some status. The latter should approach every man and women and explain the imperative necessity of the Charkha and khadi, they should also volunteer to work as hawkers for sale of khadi. They should take orders for charka; and they should ascertain if there is any poor man or woman who is willing to work on Charkha, but who is not able to buy one. To such poor people charkha should be provided free, out of the Tilak Swarajya Fund or from any other funds. In the mofussil, I see several people willing to work on charkha, but they cannot afford to buy at their own expense. Instead of investing the funds of the Tilak Swarajya Fund, with certain Stores and merchants, I should like to give Charkhas to poor people gratis.

The second thing is to approach heads of different castes, creeds and communities; and persuade them to manage the introduction of charkhas and khadar. in their institutions. Babu Arbindo Ghosh, in the year 1906, wrote in his famous paper, the "Bande Mataram," that instead of treating the castes and creeds with contempt, we should make the best use of them. In the mofussil, these old institutions, are not quite dead. They are still working and have considerable influence with the masses.

I am afraid the idea of starting limited companies for khadar as suggested by Messrs. Jamnalal and Chotani or starting a Gandhi Khadar Fund as suggested by and the Khadi.

I am a man, who moves among the masses, and I know hundreds of men who are quite willing to join a house-to-house visit movement. They are willing to work as hawkers. In Rajkot, my co-workers have already begun house-to-house visits, and in Ghatkopar, several wealthy youngmen visit every house and sell khadi.

Some selfless leader is wanted; who will take up this idea and organise an institution. through which every man and woman will be approached all over India.—Yours, etc.

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.
107. Dhanji Street,
March 28.

GANDHI KHADDAR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I as, an humble student of the present political situation of the country, suggest to whomsoever it may concern, particularly the Congress authorities, to take up the most valuable suggestion thrown out by our revered leader Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia in his recent speech in Bombay, that a Gandhi Khaddar Fund should be started in order to organize the *khadi* industry in a more perfect manner? The production and consumption of *khadi* is the one thing, that we could all do at present, and though it is the weapon of the weak, it is sure to prove a stronger one than the weapons of bureaucracy, provided the whole nation takes it up in right earnest, a thing which is most desired by our beloved Mahatma Gandhi. The proposed *Gandhi Khaddar Fund* should be at least as big as the *Tilak Swarajya Fund*, and there will not be much difficulty in getting a crore of rupees for this purpose, provided a proper attempt is made. This is a work in which all could co-operate, including even the Government if it only wished *khadi*, as shown by Mahatma Gandhi can be made the means of sustenance of millions and tens of millions of our countrymen and countrywomen, and not to encourage it in every way would be a sin seeing that it would be robbing a semi-starved nation of its very bread. In order that this work may be done more systematically and in such a way that all may have a genuine interest in the production and consumption of *khadi*, may I suggest that a big Gandhi Khaddar Company with a capital of ten crores, or more be started with small share of Rs. 10 each? The Congress itself can very well agord to take up this work, particularly as it has little other propagandistic work at present. Moreover, the national energies that have been aroused during the course of the past year and a half demand some such activity on a large scale, otherwise they would die down of their own accord leaving reactionary effects which would do almost as much harm as the good expected from the great national awakening.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

Rajkot, C. S., March 24.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

TRANSFER OF SECURITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, appeared in person with Mr. Hiralal Mehta, Solicitor, and filed a declaration ceasing to be the Keeper of the Press and an application for the transfer of Rs. 1,000 security to the name of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, then, appeared before His Worship declaraing himself as the Keeper of the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

His Worship granted the declaration.

Mr. Hiralal Mehta, then, made an application for the refund of the security of Rs. 1,000 in view of the repeal of the Press Act.

His Worship said that since he had got no official information with regard to the repeal of the Press Act, he could not pass any order granting the refund of the security. He enquired of Mr. Mehta whether the information regarding the repeal of the Act was published in the Government Gazette.

Mr. Mehta said that it was not published in the Government Gazette.

His Worship, then, said that he would cancel the security after he received an official information about the repeal of the Press Act.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shait charged one Abdulla Gullam Mohamed, a tindel on s.s. Craconia with illicit possession of cocaine of the value of Rs. 2,040.

The prosecution case was that the accused was employed as a tindel on s.s. Craconia. On the afternoon of the 27th instant as the accused was getting down from the steamer, he was arrested by a customs peon at No. 6 Alexandra Dock on suspicion, when on being searched cocaine amounting to 25 oz. was found tied round his waist. He was immediately taken to Mr. Hanz, Inspector, Bombay Port Trust, when he was handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that cocaine was given him by a European on board the ship "Craconia."

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to suffer three months rigorous imprisonment.

BYCULLA WARD ELECTIONS.

MR. BAPTISTA ELECTED.

The result of bye elections of Byculla Ward was declared on Tuesday afternoon when it was declared that Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Dhondi had 446 votes to his credit while Mr. Joseph Baptista had 430. Mr. V. A. Desai having received only 389, failed in the competition. The first two were declared duly elected as corporates from the Byculla Ward.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. V. R. Bhende has come out in to-day's issue of your paper with a well-administered rebuke to Mr. Bomanji for his attack on Mr. Sastri. While I entirely agree with all that Mr. Bhende has said I cannot help asking him whether it would not have been more consistent with his desire of bringing Swaraj nearer and his newfound sympathy for Gandhiji if he had commenced assuming the role of a public mentor nearer home.

Is Mr. Bhende aware that Messrs. Altekar, Deole and Co., of the Western India Liberal League, with which he himself is connected in some way, have by way of advertising the existence of that little-heard of League, issued propaganda leaflets pouring ridicule and abuse on Gandhiji and his Non-co-operation movement? If so, has he ever publicly protested up to now against the sort of offensive and ludicrous propaganda which does not serve any useful purpose beyond perhaps, amusing the members of the league, its well-wishers and sympathisers, if any, filling the columns of the "Times of India" whenever that journal is hard put to find something with which to vilify the Non-Cooperation movement?

It is not yet too late for Mr. Bhende if he really and sincerely means all that he says, to denounce publicly the mischievous activities of the abovementioned League, and particularly of Messrs. Alteker, Deole and Co., the energetic Secretaries of its Propaganda Committee, in whose charmed circle he delights to move.—Yours, etc.

'A CANARITE.

Bombay, March 28.

CABLE ITEMS

The King has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Faunthorpe, Commandant Locknow Auxiliary Force, as the Aide-de-Camp to the King vice-Colonel F Goodwin

The theory of suicide in the Daken case is confirmed by a letter written by him and posted at Southampton and received by his octogenarian wife, which said that he was penniless and hopeless and "must get out of it all."

Sir Benjamin Robertson has left, on 27th for Riga to consult the British famine relief workers in Russia.

The Afghan Minister presented credentials and autograph letter from the Amir to the King at Buckingham Palace on 27th inst.

Archdeacon Wakeford has petitioned the King to have his case reopened on the ground that important new evidence has come to light which will rebut the charges and restore his good name.

Three deaths from Bubonic among Indian stewards have occured on the "City of Genoa," from India to Plymouth. Two other cases among the Indian crew, were taken to the hospital at Suez and Port Said. There were no cases among passengers.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor
vs.

Hamis Feroons ..... The Accused.

The accused was charged with having on the 13th of February last committed the murder of one Sakaram Nathoo.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala with the Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Daphtary appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th February at 10 p.m. the deceased Sakaram Nathoo was sitting at the door of the Kemal Mansions, Colaba, with his brother. Two Surtis passed along and one of them kicked a dog belonging to Sakarama. The brothers protested and from words they came to blows. The Surtis disappeared and brought the accused a Sidhee who came armed with a heavy stick with which he delivered two blows on thighs of the deceased.

The deceased ran forward, pursued by the accused, his wife following at some distance. The accused overtook him and dealt him a third blow on the back and as the deceased fell down dealt a fourth fatal blow on the head, which according to the medical evidence broke his skull and caused death. The accused was chased and arrested by Mr. George Collier and his brother. The defence was that the blow was uplifted by somebody in a general fight and that the accused was innocent.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and his Lordship sentenced the accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH

King-Emperor
vs.

Reyasitali Mansoorali ... The Accused.

The accused in this case was charged with having committed murder on the 12th of March last.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala appeared for the accused.

The case for the Crown was that the accused and the deceased lived together in a room near the Khatau Makanji Mill. At 3 a.m. on the 12th of March last a neighbour who had occasion to come out of his room opposite, heard an altercation between the accused and the deceased with regard to a loan of money. Presently the deceased called out that he was being killed. The neighbour ran up, chained the door from outside and called out for assistance. A crowd gathered and the Jamadar of the Mill was sent for. The police also came in. The accused at first refused to open the door. But did so upon the police threatening to break it open. Upon entering the room it was found that the deceased was lying dead with his skull broken, half his body being on a broken cot and half on the ground. A chopper stained with blood and a knife were found in the room. The clothes of the deceased were also covered with blood. The defence was that a quarrel had taken place in the heat of which these blows had been inflicted.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder and the accused was sentenced to death.

CORONER'S COURT.

A FATAL STAB.

Mataseram Sumer, a Purdeshi aged about chant, residing at Kandivli, was brought to the J. J. Hospital at 10 a.m. on Sunday last, suffering from an abdominal wound from the effects of which he died an hour after admission.

At the Coroner's Court before Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader appeared

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, when Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. The body of the deceased was identified by his cousin, Sukdeo, who said that he last saw the deceased alive fifteen days ago in Bombay when the deceased had acted in a strange manner and talked incoherantly. He had no enemies and had no trouble so far as witness knew. He made no complaint of ill-treatment and said he was well-treated by his master.

Mr. Morarji Keshowji said the deceased had been his watchman for about twenty-two years. He did not work well during the last fortnight. He suffered from a disease and witness told him to go to his native-country, but he said he could not afford to go there on account of his debts. On Saturday last, after putting witness' children to bed deceased went away at about 10 p.m. The witness retired about 10-15 p.m. About twenty minutes later, witness heard groans in the passage near the staircase on the first floor. Witness opened the door and called out Bhaya, and saw the deceased lying on the verandah of the first-floor, in a pool of blood Witness was alarmed and called his other servants. When they came, the deceased asked them to bandage his stomach. Witness, then, asked the deceased what was the matter and he said "What was in my fate has happened," and asked witness to take him to his relatives at Bandra. Witness sent him in his carriage with other servants to Bandra. No doctor could be available at Kandivli. Deceased was a trustworthy man and witness entrusted him with ornaments and money when witness had left the house. No knife was found. He seemed to be tired of life, but had not said that he would commit suicide. Witness saw the deceased lying bleeding. A search had been made but no knife had been found. The witness made a report of the matter to the Police the next day.

Sualam Buldeo, a cousin of the deceased residing at Bandra said the deceased was brought to his hut by the last witness and others. Witness asked the deceased what was the matter and he said that as he was going upstairs one man caught him and another struck him with a knife. He further said he did not know why he was struck and who the man was.

To the Coroner, witness said he found no knife in deceased's clothes.

D. J. A. Donnell and, House-Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital said the bowel was protruding and he was in a dying condition. Death was due to shock, haemorrhage and peretonitis. In his opinion the injury was inflicted with a large sharp knife and with some force.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 703 was 41 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.08. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,463 and death-rate 77.67 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,030 and death-rate 54.68.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 34 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 264 against 18 and 3 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 110 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week; Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Plague caused 24 attacks and 19 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 334 against 209 in the 12th week of the last year and 335 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 6 p.m. in Congress Office, Fort.

Bombay S. P. C. A. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 30.

Charity Concert in aid of Malabar, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

Ladies' Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of the Anti-tuberculosis League the Sanitary Institute Princess St., 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess St., 6 p.m., Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

FRIDAY, March 31.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. and Ord. Genl. Meetings, 59, Forbes Street, 12 noon and 12-15 p.m. respectively.

The J. N. Petit Institute, Annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Arrival of English Mails at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 1.

The s.s. "Narkunda," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satya Deva's lecture on "the Coming Struggle" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. Bomanji to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K Steamer "Morioka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant and is due here on the Noon of the 30th instant.

RAM NAVMI UTSAV.

The Utsav will be celebrated in a spacious pandal in the Vidyalaya from to-day (Wednesday) to Thursday the 6th proximo (both day's inclusive).

TILAK UNIVERSITY.

The first examination for the Medical degree of the University will commence on Monday the 17th proximo, at 11 a.m., in the Gandhi Hall of the National Medical College.

FREE READING ROOM IN BANDRA.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee has opened a free Reading Room, behind the office of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, (Opposite Dr. Demonte's Dispensary), Hill Road, Bandra. The Reading Room will be open daily between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), and 3-30 and 7 p.m. (S. T.).

CONCERT IN AID OF MALABAR.

A Charity Concert organised by Mrs. Bapsy Sabavalla in aid of Women and Children of Malabar comes off at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the well-known Indian Artistes Gohurjan and Master Manher Burve will present a programme of Indian music vocal and instrumental.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Industrial Welfare Conference was held on Monday, Mr. B. N. Motiwala presiding. The dates of the Conference were fixed as 6th, 7th and 8th of April instead of the 3rd, 4th and 5th idem, as previously announced. The sessions of the Conference will take place at the Working Men's Institute at Parel, Bombay from 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on the ing from 8 to 10, and in the evening from 6 to 8.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

B. P. RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod will preside.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a Children's Gathering to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of Hon. Jagannath Shankershet Girls' School, Palay, Road, Thakurdwar. Mr. Gajanan Narayan Shertukde will address the children. All are requested to attend.

SWADESHI AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

A public meeting of the Hindi Vastu Prasarak Mandal will be held to-day (Wednesday), in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. N. D. Savarker and others will speak on Swadeshi and its constitution. Prof. V. G. Vijapurker will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha will be held to-morrow (Thursday), in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Sikh Sarwar Jagat Singh Akali will give an account of the work done in the Punjab by the Sikh ladies in connection with the present movement.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Annual Meeting of the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, Member of Council, Bombay, will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Thursday) the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, will preside.

"THE COMING STRUGGLE."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday (the 1st proximo) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on "The Coming Struggle" Mr. S. K. Bomanji will preside.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 29, 1922.

A MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE.

In an Egyptian Arabic newspaper ("Al Ahram" March 14) there is a leading article with the headline: "To Gandhi, the Prophet not only of new India, but of the whole East, in Patriotism," from which we translate the following passage:

"If you only knew, O great leader, what an exalted place you occupy in the hearts of all the various races and communities of Orientals, it would comfort you and fill your heart with joy. We pray that Allah may prolong your life till you visit our East and see for yourself, the rank you occupy. If you visit Egypt and Syria and Constantinople, all the people will come out to welcome you in a procession, and they will carry you upon their heads with stretched-up throats. How should it not be so when the affairs of India which engross your time have not prevented you from looking to this oppressed and persecuted East which greedy imperialistic ambitions are now tearing limb from limb although it is the cradle of civilisation and the birthplace of three great religions—the Jewish, the Christian and the Islamic—but you cried out from beyond the seas for the rights of the Khilafat, and you said: "The death of Turkey is the death of Asia."

We do not quote these words for the praise of Mahatma they contain, but because they are typical of the attitude of the whole Muslim East at this moment, not towards Mahatma only, but towards the great Hindu community which has stood so generously by the Indian Muslims in their hour of need. During his stay in Europe, the present writer met Muslims from all parts of Asia and North Africa. They sent messages of courage to their Indian Muslim brothers, as to men bound to the same duty as themselves, but their most eager inquiries were concerning the Hindu Allies, who had joined the Indian Muslims in their just demands moved only by the love of justice and the hatred of wrong doing.

"Have you really seen Gandhi? Have you spoken to him?" we were asked, and when we answered "yes" we were regarded with a joyous reverence as living proof of the existence in the world of something which had seemed till then to the inquirers almost too good to be true. Turks, Syrians, Egyptians, men from Afghanistan, French North Africa and Southern Russia—All implored us to convey a message of goodwill and gratitude from them to the Hindus. Far from there being any hostile thought or intention towards Hindus in the Islamic world, as interested parties are for ever trying to suggest, Mahatma Gandhi is regarded as their wisest leader by all the subject peoples of Islam, and by the peoples who are still not subject—by the Turks especially—as their own staunchest friend. "India has returned to Asia. She has regained her own true soul. Long live India!" is a fair translation into language of the joyous feeling which prevails throughout the Muslim world to-day.

ANGORA AND THE KHILAFAT

It must have been a considerable shock to every Indian Muslim who is not in touch with the negociations going on in Europe and has no clear idea of the Angora policy, to read in a Reuter's telegram that Yusuf Kemal Bey had said in effect that his Government had no concern with Mesopotamia and Arabia. That Yusuf Kemal Bey made such a statement without any qualification whatsoever we personally do not believe. But even had he done so, the statement would have to be read in the light of the Turkish National Pact, which is the fixed, unchangeable foundation of Kemalist policy, and the first clause in the first article of the Pact concerns the Arab provinces. For the information, of our readers, we here give the Pact in full. The rather rough translation is our own:

"The fate of Ottoman territories exclusively peopled by Arab majorities which on the conclusion of the Armistice of September 30, 1919 were under the occupation of enemy armies should be governed by the will of the local populations freely expressed. The parts of the empire situated on this side and that side of the line of Armistice and inhabited by an Ottoman-Muslim majority of which the constituent elements, united by religious and cultural ties and moved by the same ideal, are animated by mutual respect for their ethnical rights and their social conditions, form a whole which does not admit under any pretext of any dissolution either legal or *de facto*.

Art II. As to the fate of the three sandjaks of Kars, Ardahan and Batoum of which the population on its liberation affirmed by a solemn vote its will to return to the mother-country, the signatories of the present Pact admit that, if required, recourse should be had to a second plebiscite freely expressed.

Art III. The legal status of Eastern Thrace, of which the settlement has been made subsidiary to the Turkish peace, ought to be based on the will of the population freely expressed.

Art IV. The security of Constantinople, capital of the Empire and seat of the Caliphate and of the Ottoman Government, as well as that of the Sea of Marmora must be guarded from all attack.

This principle once laid down and admitted, the undersigned are ready to subscribe to any decision taken in agreement by the Imperial Government on the one hand and the Interested Powers on the other, with a view to secure the opening of the Straits to the commerce of the world and international communications.

Art V. The rights of minorities will be confirmed by us on the same basis as those established for the benefit of minorities by conventions *ad hoc* concluded between the Entente Powers, their adversaries and certain of their associates.

On the other hand, we have the firm conviction that Mussalman minorities in the adjacent countries will enjoy the same guarantees as regards their rights.

Art VI. With a view to assure our national and economic development and with the object of endowing our country with a regular, more modern administration, the signatories of the present Pact consider the enjoyment of entire independence and complete liberty of action a *sine qua non* condition of national existence. Consequently we are opposed to any juridical or financial restriction of a nature to hamper our national development.

The conditions of settlement of obligations which will be imposed on us should not be in contradiction to these principles.

Constantinople, January 28, 1920.

This Pact was signed by a great number of Members of the Parliament which the Sultan summoned much against his will at Constantinople under the presidency of Ali Riza Pasha, and which he dissolved three months later following an agreement with England. It has been confirmed by the Grand National Assembly at Angora and is the basis of Kemalist policy. The fact that the first words of the Pact deal with Mesopotamia and Arabia, and state a policy concerning those two countries and also Palestine and Syria, shows that the Turkish patriots are not indifferent to the fate of their Arab brethren. That they have no concern with the future administration or form of government to be established in those territories is true: but it is not true that they have no concern as to their future fate. That, they say, must be decided by the will of the populations freely expressed—"freely" meaning without any kind of coercion or undue influence such as a foreign army of occupation is certain, more or less, to exercise; and if the fate of those territories is to be thus decided, there is no doubt that it would be independence in the Muslim brotherhood and the restoration of the rights of the Khilafat over all the holy places. So that the Turkish national demand, in fact though not in terminology, is the Indian Khilafat demand—i.e., that no portion of the Muslim Holy Land shall be under the dominion of a non-Muslim Power.

It is only fair that we should all recognise the difficult position of the Angora Government in relation to this question. That Government can hardly stand forth as the spokesman of the Khalifah, when the present Khalifah at the instance of the Allied Powers has solemnly denounced the movement and condemned Kemal Pasha to death. The Government of Angora can overlook such utterances and even forgive them, as having been uttered under duress; but it can hardly make itself the mouthpiece of the present Sultan, while those utterances remain unretracted. It has to speak only as the Turkish National Government and to state a policy of Turkish nationalism. But that the Arab nations have a part in that policy is clear from Article I of the Pact above quoted, and that policy is certainly not in conflict with our Khilafat demands. It seeks the same end by a different way, and we may be certain from the spirit that the patriotic Turks have shown that they have not lost sight of that end, and never will lose sight of it. We have all heard of the French treaty with Angora. Syria was not even mentioned in that Treaty. Yet as a consequence of the conclusion of that treaty, the French are now withdrawing all their troops from Syria, and setting up three genuine Arab Governments which are shortly to be federated in an Arab State of Syria, which it is pretty certain that the fourth State, Lebanon, will join eventually. The French have now assumed the rank of mere advisers, and are giving earnest of their intention to retire from that position and rely for influence in Syria entirely on the goodwill of the population. Incidentally they have effected an immense economy in expenditure and increased their Oriental influence to an extent which could not have been attained by any measure of expenditure; so much indeed that England's oriental influence will soon be a thing of the past unless our rulers go one better than the French, which they can do quite easily since they and not the French control the question of the status of the Muslim Holy Land. It was we Muslims of the British Empire (dupes of England's rulers, as we now perceive) who enabled England to obtain the said control. It is our duty, not the duty of the Turks, whom we have helped to bring into their present hard position, to defend the rights of the Khilafat in the Muslim Holy Land and the right to independence of the Arabic-speaking peoples. That is our duty; it is also England's opportunity to dish the French by following the French example on a larger and more dazzling scale. We are glad, at any rate, that the Government of India, which ought to represent the views of Asia in the councils of the Empire, has spoken out decidedly for such a policy. As for the latest terms of the Allies reported by the Reuter Agency, we personally are not much alarmed by them, much less surprised. We never expected peace to be concluded at this conference. But as the French Press (according to Reuter) says, the present offer constitutes a step towards peace. When we remember the Sevres Treaty and the conditions of a former offer for its "modification", we cannot but regard it as a great step in the right direction. It seems to us impossible for Angora, standing on the terms of the National Pact, to accept the present terms: for the instalment of Greek rule over Gallipoli and the coast of the Marmara up to Rodosto is a menace to "the security of Constantinople, capital of the Empire and seat of the Khilafat as well as to that of the Sea of Marmara". Moreover, the reason given for the present of Gallipoli to Greece is not a sound one since—before the war at any rate—the majority of the population of Gallipoli was Turkish. The Rodosto-Midia line is quite impossible, though possibly the Turks might be tempted to accept the Enos-Midia line with certain mental reservations on their part. Obviously the intention of Great Britain, who, alone of the Allies, has ever seriously been opposed to such a settlement in Turkey as would secure a reconciliation with the whole Islamic world, is to try to "save her face"—i.e. to reconcile ostensibly her former with her latter policy regarding Greece. About the secret cause for the adoption of the former policy there are persistent, strong and ever-growing rumours little to the credit of certain British statesmen. If the substance of those rumours be correct it must be very difficult for those same British statesmen to throw over Greece entirely all at once. But the advance which has been made by the said statesmen in the right direction constitutes a step towards peace, though it still falls far short of the only terms which can secure the reconciliation we desire to witness, the terms based on the pledged word of England, which have all along been plainly stated by the Indian Muslims, and were lately adumbrated in the Government of India's cablegram.

These present terms are not the terms of the Turkish National Pact, which the Turkish patriots regard as absolutely essential, they are not the terms which the people of India can accept nor are they the terms which the Government of India regards as essential for real peace. It is just possible—though we think, exceedingly improbable—that Yusuf Kemal, in the enervating and confusing atmosphere of European diplomacy where he is but a child, may be beguiled by them. In that case he will meet the fate of Bekir Sami Bey, for it is impossible for the Government of Angora, which stands or falls by the National Pact, to accept them in the form in which they reach us. It is possible that both parties will reject them. Their rejection we believe to be the secret hope behind the French diplomacy, the explanation of the French acquiesence which has naturally caused some disappointment in the East. The French have recently embarked upon too grandiose a scheme of Oriental ambition really to acquiesce in such a partial settlement. However, what the Turks or Greeks or French may do is not our business. Our business is to see that England keeps her solemn pledges given to the Muslim world regarding Turkey, and the independence of the Arab nations, and the Holy Places of Islam. The Indian Mussalmans have often been rebuked for seeking to dictate the policy of England on the Turkish Question. It was England herself who dictated the policy in certain solemn pledges, which her "statesmen" have belied. The Indian Muslim claim is simply this, that England must fulfil her solemn pledges to the Muslim world, and to the letter, for her own honour, if she would regain prestige in Eastern lands. That the Government of India has at last realised this we regard as another step towards the lasting peace which we desire.

Notes of the Day

Progressive Realisation!

A few days ago, the President of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi tacitly rebuked an inquisitive Indian gentleman who panted for information as to whether the "Leader" spoke truth when it declared that Sir Henry Wheeler was to be Governor of Bihar and Orissa. "The Leader," observed the august voice of the President, "has not the appointment of Governors in its hands"—or words to that effect. And Sir William Vincent naively said that the Government had received no official information about the appointment. Those dear children, the Moderates, must be played with according to rule. In the days of our innocent youth, we were in the habit of receiving presents from our doubtless misguided relatives on our birthday. These presents were purchased in advance and ushered into the house with great stealth and secrecy. They were then locked away in a cupboard. It did not take long for us to locate the cupboard and as parents often leave keys lying about we usually gloated happily over—and even used—the presents secretly for many days before they became our lawful property. Of course our parents were not aware of the fact that we were apt to anticipate so vividly the pleasures provided as a surprise for our birthday. Nor did we enlighten them, for they were worthy conservative folk holding strongly reactionary views on the ability of a rod locally applied to counteract unseemly curiosity. As we grew bolder with the years we began to sound our parents on the subject of the presents which we had already seen. "Is father's present a camera?" And because father's present was a camera he would look intensely uneasy to our most wicked delight, and, being an honest man, could not deny it. But would fence himself round with the usual Asquithism. So it was with those artless children the Moderate Councillors and the Government spokesman at Delhi in the matter of Sir Henry Wheeler's appointment. As for the Extremists—being incorrigibly grown-up—the episode merely bores them. To their point of view one "Reforms" Governor is as bad as another, and as Sir Henry Wheeler, is deemed a "strong man" as was Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the progress of non-co-operation in Bihar and Orissa should henceforth be rapid. The "Reforms" were ushered in by the appointment of an Indian as Governor. And their progressive realisation has led to the elimination of the solitary Indian Governor. Sir William Vincent has been caught up to the India Office. As he is another O'Dwyer without Sir Michael's frankness, the appointment must be welcomed in India as tending to encourage the non-co-operation movement.

Lord Ronaldshay, Mainly.

The "Looker-On" has suffered another avatar. The Tata Publicity Corporation having, we understand, relinquished the managing agency of the journal, the "Looker-On" has returned to its old habitat and is published from its former offices in Calcutta. The paper seems to have benefitted materially by the change—both as regards appearance and as regards the amount of advertising carried. Our only quarrel with our contemporary is that it should have signalized its reappearance by giving a tremendous boost to Lord Ronaldshay. In this, however, the magazine sins in company with "Ditcher" of "Capital" and as Calcutta is predominantly "Diehard" the "Looker-On" is perhaps being tactful in its generation. Personally, we have no use for tact. It savours too much of Coalition "diplomacy." But we must not condemn the "Looker-On" (for which, for occult reasons we have an abiding affection) too harshly since as we have said the journal does not sin alone. Indeed, the entire Calcutta "Diehard" Press has joined in a fulsome chorus of praise uttered as if a button had been pressed turning on the tap of each Editor's supply of compliments. If we were to believe all that Chowringhee, and Hare Street, and Clive Street and British Indian Street and Dane Lane have to tell us about Lord Ronaldshay, the ex-satrap must be a marvel combining all the virtues. But the truth about Lord Ronaldshay's regime is this. He appears to have been a popularity-hunter first and a Governor afterwards, to win popularity he allowed his policy to be directed on broad lines by the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European Association. And in an obviously frantic effort to extort a feeble "*Shabash!*" or two from the forty odd millions of the real people of the Presidency, he tinkered in a graceful dilettante way with the problem of Malaria, while at leisure moments he professed to be profoundly interested in Hindu religious philosophy. We have heard a Pandit of Navadwipa expatiating on this last aspect of Lord Ronaldshay's activities and interests in a manner calculated to abash His Excellency. Lord Ronaldshay leaves Bengal for good—Bengal's good.

Kathiawad Arrests.

We publish to-day a communication from "A Kathiawad Lawyer" which subjects to the closest scrutiny, and riddles through and through, the claim of the Home Department of the Government of Bombay that the arrest and imprisonment and subsequent externment from Rajkot Civil Station of Messrs. Mehta and Kothari, the two well-known Kathiawad leaders, by the Kathiawad Agency, were legal acts, sanctioned by the Governor in Council in exercise of powers vested in him under the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act." As our correspondent points out, there are only two Acts of the Indian legislature the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1879" and the "Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902"—which could possibly have been in the mind of Mr. Hayward when he referred to the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act." But neither the one or the other confers on the Governor-in-Council the powers to arrest, imprison or deport any citizens without trial, as is claimed by Mr. Hayward. It is clear from the evasive character of Mr. Hayward's replies to the questions put to him in the Council that he is not quite clear himself as to the excuse to be given for the ultra-legal acts of the "Governor-in-Council" in the case in question. So, Mr. Hayward sought general absolution for both the Governor-in-Council and his own Department, by adding the vague words "all other powers enabling him in that behalf." In view of the importance of the issues involved it will be highly interesting to know from Mr. Hayward what precisely are these "all other powers" which he did not care to enumerate on the spot. It is to be hoped that some member interested in the question will be able to elicit from Mr. Hayward the relevant information.

Help Surat.

We published yesterday an appeal by the Committee which was appointed by the public meeting of citizens of Surat resident in Bombay to raise and collect funds for aiding and maintaining free primary schools now being conducted by the Rashtriya Kelavni Mandal of Surat. The Mandal now conducts 53 schools, the number of teachers employed is 284, including men and women who have volunteered their services. The schools are housed in 30 rented premises and 22 rent-free premises given by patriotic citizens of Surat. The citizens of Surat have not failed in asserting their right to educate their children in schools controlled by their own representatives. But the citizens of Surat now resident in Bombay have not given an adequate response to the appeal for necessary funds. The Committee regretfully says that unless sufficient means are provided for maintaining these schools within the next few days, the Kelavni Mandal may have to close some of these schools,—which, as the Committee says, will be an unspeakable humiliation of the Surat public.

Brutal.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore makes the following suggestion:—

> "We are not sure that our politicians would be ill-advised if they were to consider the possibility of reviving—or shall we say extending?—the use of corporal punishment as a means of providing the necessary sanction for the enforcement of the law. Economy is the watchword of the day; there would be economy, and, moreover, retrenchment if such a proposal were adopted, for, while the substitution of whipping for long periods of imprisonment would empty the jails with praiseworthy celerity, it is not altogether unreasonable to assume that it would also reduce the work of the courts, for corporal punishment is not an attractive means of martyrdom—it is so difficult to get it reduced on appeal."

Commenting on his cynically brutal suggestion the "Tribune" very properly asks why the Government should not go back to all the practices of mediaeval barbarism in dealing with non-cooperators, of which corporal punishment in the shape of whipping is only one.

ELEMENTS OF DISCONTENT.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S CRITICISM OF INDIAN POLICY.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH FISCAL POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 28.

The discussion ranged over a wide field including Indian affairs on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill in the House of Commons to-day.

Colonel Wedgwood engaged in numerous criticisms of the Government policy respecting the Khilafat question, the Indian claims in Kenya, Lord Peel's appointment, arrest of Mr Gandhi, and the Earl of Reading's handling of the Mahatma Gandhi agitation, which Col. Wedgood eulogised.

Colonel Yate contested many of Colonel Wedgwood's arguments. Lt. W. H. Sugden appealed for sympathetic action and consideration of Lancashire's cotton interests.

Lord Winterton, at the outset of his reply, assured the House that the appointment of Lord Peel did not involve any change of the Imperial Government's policy which he would continue to carry out in spirit and letter of the policy laid down in 1919 Act.

Lord Winterton regretted that circumstances had forced the Government of India to arrest Mr. Gandhi and others, and he expressed his inability to respond to the suggestion by Colonel Wedgwood to buy off opposition by offering immediate advance on the road to self-Government.

Lord Winterton did not think that the interests of the people concerned would be at present served by the statement as regards Kenya. He gave the assurance that it was enjoying Lord Peel's attention. Lord Winterton protested against the remark by Lord Cavendish-Bentinck that there were all elements in India making for discontented people and very few making for contentment, as a reflection on the past work of the Civil Service and the soldiers.

Lord Winterton rejected Lt. Sugden's suggestion that the Imperial Government should take action to protect Lancashire interests in connexion with the Indian import duties. Lord Winterton pointed out that there was no reason why the Lancashire representatives should sit on the Government of India's Fiscal Commission in India, but such interests were afforded every opportunity of giving evidence. He undertook to telegraph to India if this were not so.

Lord Winterton declared that it was unfair to criticise the Indian taxation proposals as if they only applied to cotton. He assured Lt. Sugden that the India Office would do its utmost to endeavour to meet the views of Lancashire, but he pointed out the danger of saying things which would only harm the policy outlined in 1919 Act. He trusted that, in the period of stress and strain through which the ship of the state in India was going at present, the House would not press him to make further statement on that difficult question.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

PRINCIPLE OF DISTINCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, with regard to the differential treatment of prisoners in India, Lord Winterton said that the whole question was being discussed with the Government of India. The general principle of distinctions was that while the deliberate inciter to violent crime deserved no less severe treatment than the actual committer of crime, there was a large class of cases in which the man, who, from presumably honest motives expressed political views, the public expression of which was a legal offence, should not be humiliatingly treated or classed with criminals whose offences showed a moral obliquity.

B. E. A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES TAKE SEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March. 27.

Nairobi.—The Indian representatives took their seats on the Legislative Council, to-day.

£50,000,000 LOAN FOR INDIA

LORD WINTERTON'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 27.

London.—Lord Winterton has given a notice of motion in the committee stage in the House of Commons on the East India loans (railways, irrigation)—that it is expedient to authorise the Secretary of State for India in Council to raise, in the United Kingdom, sums not exceeding fifty million sterling for the service of the Government of India on the security of the revenues of India, and to make provision for other purposes relating thereto."

IRISH TREATY BILL.

LORDS PASS THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 28.

The Lords have passed the third reading of the Irish Treaty Bill, without division.

"FIRST FIGHT"

BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND FREE STATE FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 28.

The first fight between the supporters of the Irish Free Sate and the Republicans is reported from Cunningham in Donegal. The Republicans arrived in the village in motor-cars at midnight on Saturday, and commandeered the houses overlooking the Police barracks which the Free State forces had recently occupied. They opened a heavy fire on the station to which the Free State troops replied. After a fusillade, lasting three hours, the Republicans withdrew, leaving six prisoners behind and having suffered casualties in the wounded.

I. R. A. CONVENTION.

SEQUEL TO DEFIANT SITTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 28.

As a sequel to yesterday's defiant sitting of the Irish Republican Army Convention, the Provisional Minister of Defence announces that all officers and men, who took part in it, will be automatically suspended from the Army. The penalty will equally apply to four members of the Headquarters Staff establishment. Opposition Army, therefore, appears to be inevitable. It is estimated the Convention represented less than half the strength of the Irish Army.

NORTH VS. SOUTH.

"BRINGING ABOUT FRIENDLY WORKING AGREEMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 28.

Emphasising, in the House of Commons, the necessity of agreement between North and South Ireland, Mr. Churchill declared Britain would not stand on ceremony in connection with the forthcoming Irish Conference, and he would, unhesitatingly, leave room, if necessary. Government was prepared to consider the question of placing a portion of Belfast definitely under Martial Law so that the control of law and order should be in the hands of impartial Imperial troops, but such an action could only be done in agreement with Ulster.

Another proposal, which would be discussed, was the establishment of a cordon of the British troops along the frontier. Nevertheless, there were mere palliatives. The proper way to tranquillise Belfast and the frontier and to give Ireland a chance of resuming the ordinary peaceful life was by bringing about a friendly working agreement.

JAPANESE ARMY REFORMS

RETRENCHMENT OF 40 MILLION YEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March. 27.

Tokio.—the House of Representatives has passed a resolution, by a large majority, urging army retrenchment by forty million yen, and the reduction of the period of the compulsory military active service, from two years to sixteen months.

I. C. S. PROTESTS.

AWAITING GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Mar. 28.

Replying to Sir Thomas the Bennett, in the House of Commons Lord Winterton said that Mr. Montagu had consulted the Government of India with regard to the protests from the Indian Civil Servants against the terms of the certificate in which the members ask for leave to retire on proportionate pension and against the limitation of the period, during which applications can be made, to two years. As soon as the Government of India's reply was received the decisions would be taken which, it was hoped, would give satisfaction.

OFFICERS' EMOLUMENTS AND COUNCIL VOTES.

Sir Thomas Bennett drew attention to the Government of India Act which was interpreted so as to make all emoluments of officers, other than the pay, subject to a vote of the Legislative Councils, thereby jeopardising the emoluments and creating uncertainty and misgiving.

Lord Winterton replied that any alteration would involve an amendment to the Act, and Lord Peel had not hitherto received any representation that such amendment was necessary.

NEAR EAST SETTLEMENT.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

MEANS OF SOLVING PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 28.

Newspapers, commenting copiously on the Near Eastern Conference to-day, emphasise that the recommendations are merely tentative suggestions for the basis of agreement, and in no way resemble an ultimatum.

The "Times" says that they bear marks of compromise, therefore, in some respects, they are not as clear-cut as might be desired; but in the circumstances, it must be admitted that reason honestly applied to the complicated situation could hardly have achieved a more satisfactory result.

The "Chronicle" is dissatisfied that the Turks are offered a big lump of Thrace to which they have no ethnical claims. It complains too of Turks being given control of the Asiatic side of the Straits The paper observes "The obligation to keep it unfortified does not limit Turkish control because, as 1915 shewed, it is not permanent forts, but fire from moving batteries and fieldworks that can block the Straits."

"A GREAT BID FOR PEACE."

The "Daily Mail" believes that the terms will be generally approved by all desiring lasting peace in the East and the satisfaction of Indian opinion.

The "Daily News" declares that the Allies' plan is not only infinitely better than the Treaty of Sevres, but, if worked with good will, it can be made to solve the difficult and dangerous problem.

With the reservation that the decisions go dangerously far in some particulars, notably by permitting the increase of Turkish forces, which is likely to menace the security of radial minorities, the "Daily Telegraph" describes the terms as a fair offer and a great bid for peace and settlement.

The "Daily Express" considers that the terms appear eminently just and reasonable. Mr. Montagu's retirement wears somewhat an ironic aspect since the ministers have granted after his resignation two-thirds of the concessions which they would not make in order to keep him.

POSSIBILITY OF BALKAN OUTBREAK.

The "Morning Post" foresees difficulties. Firstly, it points out that those who are determined to dispute Greek occupation of Thrace must be sure that they possess a requisite force to carry out their will. Secondly, if Turco-Bulgarian contiguity should be increased, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia might feel constrained to take drastic action. Therefore, the possibility of a Balkan outbreak cannot be disregarded.

The "Westminster Gazette" welcomes the substantial results, but does not feel confident that they embody elements of permanent settlement.

INTERNATIONAL STRAITS COMMISSION.

TO HAVE TURKISH PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 28.

The text of the communique on the Near East Conference declares the International Straits Commission will have a Turkish President. The demilitarised zone on the Asiatic shore of the Straits will be identical with that existing in the Sandjak of Chanak. No further demilitarisation is proposed regarding the Southern Shores of the Sea of Marmora except the Peninsula of Artaki. On the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, the demilitarised zone will be identical with that existing in the neutral zone. All islands in the Sea of Marmora will be demilitarised, likewise the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos, Samothrace and Mitylene.

After weighing the strategical considerations, the Foreign Ministers make a note that the Greeks effectively occupy Eastern Thrace which, in some places, has a preponderating Greek population, and they are unable to assume the responsibility of requiring Greece completely to evacuate both Anatolia and Eastern Thrace. Under the suggested European frontier, the Greeks would be unable to threaten Constantinople, and the Turks would not be in a position to attack the Greeks.

The Powers are willing to enter into friendly communication with the Turkish and Greek Governments with a view to concluding a friendly agreement and guaranteeing a fair share to non-Turkish and non-Greek elements in the population of Adrianople and Smyrna.

The Allied troops will be withdrawn from Constantinople after ratification of the Peace Treaty, and Turkey will be invited to garrison the city with a larger force than what was contemplated in the Treaty of Sevres. The Powers are ready to place foreign officers at the disposal of the Turkish Government for the organisation of the gendarmerie

ALLIED PROPOSALS.

SUBMITTED TO PARTIES CONCERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 27.
Recd, 11 a.m. March, 28.

Paris.—A communique on the Near East Conference adds that all proposals of the Allied Ministers have been submitted to the parties concerned who have been invited to send, within three weeks, representatives to a place which has not yet been decided on. The Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople will assist the representatives of the opposing parties.

„MOST IMPARTIAL MEDIATION."

It is hoped that this most impartial mediation will permit the armistice evacuation to prove fruitful in the re-establishment of peace and the maintenance of order and harmony in the East.

A French semi-official statement emphasises that no penalties are imposed, and explains that Greece retains Gallipoli, because the population is predominantly Greek and the Allies lost too many soldiers there to risk returning it to Turkey. The Allied forces will be stationed on the Peninsula to supervise demilitarisation.

"SPECIAL SCHEME" FOR SMYRNA

The semi-official statement says that a special regime is provided for Smyrna similar to that under which Adrianople, which is left to Greece, will be placed, but the Vilayet of Smyrna will be restored to Turkish sovereignty.

PREPARING FOR GENOA.

PREMIER IN LONDON.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON APRIL 3.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 28.

Mr. Lloyd George returned to London, to-day, and at once proceeded to Downing Street where he will remain for a day or two before going to Chequers to complete his rest. The Premier is chiefly concerned with the preparations for the Genoa Conference, and is anxious to consult his colleagues as regards the drafting of the resolution of confidence in Government which will be submitted to the House of Commons, on April 3rd.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Sgr. Schanzer, arrived in London this morning, with the object of seeing Mr. Lloyd George as regards Genoa. He is returning to Rome this evening.

Lord Curzon left Paris for London to-day.

DOMINIONS TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 28.

Reuter learns arrangements are being completed for the representation of Dominions at the Genoa Conference.

Canada will be represented by Sir Charles Gordon, and Professor Montpetit of the Montreal University.

Australia and South Africa will be represented by their respective High Commissioners in London.

The appointment of Indian delegates has been delayed by the changes at the India Office, but the announcement is expected very soon.

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

COPY OF ALLIES' NOTE SENT TO ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March. 27.
Recd, 1 p.m. March, 28.

Constantinople.—The Porte, replying to the Allies' armistice proposal, points out that as the question does not concern its jurisdiction solely, it has forwarded a copy of the Allies' note to the Angora Government in conformity with the wish expressed by the Allies. The Porte also points out that the evacuation of Thrace, including Adrianople, is not mentioned in the Allies' note.

W. THRACE DELEGATION.

PRESENTS MEMO TO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March. 27.
Recd, 1 p.m. March, 28.

Paris.—A Delegation, headed by Tewfik Bey, representing the Committee for the defence of rights of Western Thrace, has arrived here and presented a memorandum to the Near East Conference.

NEAR EAST MATTERS.

TO BE CONSIDERED AT GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Glyn, Mr. Chamberlain stated it was not intended to consider matters affecting the Near East at Genoa.

"DISTINCT STEP TOWARDS PEACE".

FRENCH PRESS WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 27.

Paris—The Press hails the Near East communique as a distinct step towards peace. The absence of threats is very favourably commented upon.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BEHAR.

SIR H. WHEELER'S APPOINTMENT

SIR. W. VINCENT TO JOIN INDIA COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 27.

His Magisty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., as Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir William Vincent, Kt. K.C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of India in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir G. Ross-Keppel. With the Secretary of State's concurrence the Viceroy has asked Sir William Vincent to continue his services as Home member of the Viceroy's Executive Council during the summer before joining the Council of India.

SIR W. VINCENT.

BECOMES MEMBER OF INDIA COUNCIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., March 28.

Sir W. Vincent succeeds Sir G. O. Roos-Keppel as member of the Council of India. Sir Vincent will continue to be the Home Member of the Viceroy's Council during summer, before joining the Council of India.

MR. INNES SUCCEEDS SIR T. HOLLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March, 28.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary issued this morning notifies:—A vacancy having occurred in the office of a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of Sir Thomas Holland and Hon. Mr. C. A. Innes who was acting temporarily as a member of the said Council having been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor a member of the said Council, it is hereby notified that the Hon. Mr. C. A. Innes assumed the permanent office of a member of the said Council with effect from 25th March 1922.

PRINCE AT SWETTENHAM.

PRESENTATION OF MALAY STATES' RULERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COLOMBO, March 28.
Recd. 7-25 p.m., March 28.

The Prince of Wales arrived to-day at Port Swettenham at 1-30 p.m., the "Renown" having made passage from Colombo at an average of twenty-one knots. The vessel has anchored off the Deep Water Point. The High Commissioner, with two Malay *aides de camp*, came aboard; shortly after which the Prince landed. The Prince inspected the Guards of Honour composed of the Malayan Volunteer Infantry. The High Commissioner, Sir Lawrence Guillemard, presented the rulers of Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Yang bi-pertuan Besar. The ruler of Negri Semdilan, presented other high personages of the Malay Federated States.

The Prince then motored with the Sultan of Perak through about twenty miles of the beautiful country to Kuala Lumpur, arriving at Government House at 6 in evening.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

After dinner, the Prince proceeded to the Selangor Club to witness from the balcony a Chinese torchlight procession. Subsequently His Royal Highness attended a dance which the Club gave to the officers of the "Renown."

DOMINIONS AND WIRELESS SCHEME.

INVITED TO CONSIDER CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hurd, with regard to the Empire Press Union's communication to the Premier, in reference to the inadequacy of Inter-Imperial telegraphic communications and the delay in the Inter-Imperial Wireless scheme, Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease said the Dominions had been invited to consider co-operation in the wireless scheme in accordance with the resolution of the Imperial Conference, but as far as he was aware the Dominions had not yet replied. Preparations for the construction of wireless stations for which the Imperial Government was responsible were proceeding.

On Mr. Hurd alleging that the Dominions were refusing to participate in the wireless scheme Mr. Pike Pease reiterated no reply had hitherto been received.

ARREST OF A BURMESE EDITOR.

FOR EXTRACTING AN ARTICLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, March 28.

Mr. Moung Tun Than, Editor, and Mr. Moung Po Hla, Printer, of "Free Burma", were arrested on Thursday last for sedition for an extracted article from "The Communist" of England, entitled "Provoking a Second Mutiny." This article had appeared in the "Swadharma" of Madras, to my knowledge. Both are on bail and the trial is posted to the 1st April.

Mr. Phoojee Withakdasara has been arrested for sedition and also for breaking the Seditious Meetings Act.

ISLAM & TURKEY.

TERMS OF PARIS CONFERENCE NOT SATISFACTORY.

MR. PICKTHALL'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha an interesting lecture on "The Present Situation regarding Islam and Turkey" was delivered on Tuesday evening by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding.

In introducing the lecturer Mr. Bomanji said it was the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha who gave a farewell entertainment to Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall on the eve of their departure from Bombay for England in September last and they were the first to welcome Mr. Pickthall once again to the scene of his labour. He remembered about six months ago reading in an English newspaper of a gentleman who had read all the literature on the Turkish question and yet was not able to understand it till he read Mr. Pickthall's novel "The Early Hours." Mr. Pickthall was a great novelist and writer, besides a great authority on the Turkish question. He then called upon Mr. Pickthall to deliver his lecture.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

Mr. Pickthall who was received with prolonged cheers thanked the meeting at the outset for the kind reception they had accorded him and said that the terms offered by the present Conference to Turkey must have caused a good deal of disappointment in India, but he personally was not surprised by them. He never had thought that peace would be really concluded by this Conference, and after reading the terms offered to Turkey he did not feel disappointed. He objected to some of the terms offered to Turkey, for instance an armistice of three months, when at the same time a loan was to be negotiated by the Greeks in London which would surely be used for the purchase of fresh armaments. This naturally roused suspicion in their mind about the *bona fides* of the peace terms. Then the assigning of Gallipoli and the northern coast of Marmora to Greece was unacceptable. In fact Greece had no right whatever to any portion of the territory allotted to her by the Treaty of Sevres. He felt therefore more strongly than ever that if these provisions of the Treaty were accepted there would never be peace in the future. Besides, these terms will never be accepted by the Angora Government. The third article of the Turkish National Pact in regard to Constantinople and Marmora was an irremovable bar to its acceptance. On the other hand he felt hopeful when he compared the terms offered to Turkey now and those offered before as the present terms marked a great advance on all the former terms. He was sure that in course of time English statesmen who were in the hands of Greece would have to go back further upon their contract as Greece had no right to any of the territories and had disgraced the Allies by her behaviour. As a matter of fact she deserved punishment and not reward. They did not ask for punishment. All that they wanted was that Greece should withdraw from the territories occupied by her and then a plebiscite should be taken and the will of the poplations should decide their fate.

PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOUR OF TURKEY.

He felt also hopeful because since the spring of 1920 when the Treaty of Sevres was promulgated public opinion everywhere had undergone a great change When he returned to England in October, 1921, he found that there was a great deal of support to the Turkish demand from all quarters. They also knew how Lord Northcliffe had espoused the Turkish cause and still more how the Government of India had sent a telegram on this question which if not altogether, to a great extent was satisfactory to their views. The support which he found for the Turkish question in England was nothing to the advance he found in France. The French people have made the Turkish question their own. He wished the English men in London would make this question their own and understand it thoroughly as the French were doing in Paris. The French people were of opinion that the time had come when the relations between the European nations and Eastern nations must undergo a radical change. They had all heard of the French Treaty with the Angora Government. The French troops withdrew from Cilicia and the Turkish army stepped in. He knew the state of anxiety among many people in regard to Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Ottoman Empire. The name of Syria was not once mentioned in the Angora Treaty. But as a consequence of that treaty the French are now withdrawing all their troops from Syria, there are to be four Arab States in Syria which will be federated as one Syrian State.

BENEFIT OF ANGORA TREATY.

One beneficial result of the Angora Treaty for France was the reduction of French-Syrian Estimate to twenty million francs. He wished the English Government would follow the French Government and do likewise in Mesopotamia and Palestine. The French people were in no way more honest than the English people, but he grieved to say they were a great deal more intelligent. When in Paris, he saw many Muslims from all parts of the globe who had come there to confer upon the Turkish question, he thought it would be quite unfair on the part of the Indian Moslems to expect the Angora Government to take up the cause of Khilaphat on exactly the same terms that they were stating it. He was in the same boat in this regard with the Indian Moslems. He (speaker) served in the army during the war. They were given definite promises and pledges that the peace terms would not be detrimental to Islam or to Jazirat-ul-Arab. They helped to rob the Khalifa of the Arab provinces and it was

(Continued on next page.)

FINANCE ACT

PASSED BY VICEROY.

BURMA REFORMS TO BE HASTENED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 28.

The President announced that the Governor-General had given his assent to the Indian Finance Act, 1922, as passed by both the Houses. This announcement was greeted with loud applause by the non-officials and particularly by the Democratic Party, inasmuch as the Viceroy had not gone against their decision in the matter of taxation proposals.

EMOLUMENTS OF WATANDARS.

Mr. Jatthe moved that the report of the Select Committee on his Bill to amend the law relating to emoluments claimable by Watandars (Hindu priests) be taken into consideration. The Bill has undergone certain modifications in the Select Committee. Two members of the Committee, Messrs. Misra and Jatkar, have, however, appended a minute of dissent asking that the Bill should not apply to the Central Provinces at once, but that discretion should be left to Government of their province as in the case of some other local Governments to extend its provisions at their discretion. The operative clause of the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee runs thus:—No suit shall be on any court of law for recovery of any ceremonial emoluments from any person by or on behalf of an hereditary Hindu priest unless such priest has at the request or with the consent of such person performed or assisted in the performance of the ceremony in respect of which the emoluments are claimed.

Mr. Mukandrayaja Ayyangar proposed that this Bill when extended to other provinces should be so extended with the previous consent of the local legislature. The Home Member pointed out that he did not believe that a necessity could arise in the case of other provinces for the extension of this measure.

The amendment was, however, adopted by the House. The Bill as amended by this amendment was passed by the House. Its immediate application extends only to the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Bakshi Sohan Lal next moved that his Bill which proposes to raise in the case of rape, the age of consent of girl from twelve to fourteen years be circulated for public opinion.

The Home Member said, he was personally not opposed to the motion, but he wanted to warn the members that the provisions of the Bill also applied to the married women and that a husband intercoursing with his wife below the age of fourteen would be liable to punishment. He was afraid that the Indian orthodox society might feel upset by the provisions of the Bill, but he left it to the House to vote one way or the other.

Mr. Rangachariar, an orthodox Brahmin from Madras, referred to the many dangers in the Bill which must be got rid of, but did not oppose its circulation. There were, however, a good number of members who were opposed to any further dealing with this Bill and wanted to throw it but by a majority of seven votes the motion for circulation was agreed to.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS ACT.

Mr. Mukundaraja Ayyangar was next given leave to introduce his Bill to amend the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920. The object of this Bill is to give jurisdiction to courts of Subordinate Judges also to entertain and deal with application under the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act in case they are empowered in that behalf by the local Government.

The Assembly rose at 1-10 for lunch.

STRENGTH OF MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

At question-time Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Srinivas Rao's question regarding the strength of the Madras Executive Council, said that the Government of India were about to address the Secretary of State on the proposal for reducing the strength of the Madras Executive Council from four to three.

BURMA REFORMS.

Mr. Ginwalla asked the Home Member a private question about the position with regard to Burma Reforms. Sir William Vincent said the report of the Whyte Committee was forwarded to the Secretary of State in the first week of January. The Government of India despatched the draft of their tentative conclusions on the report. The final recommendations of the Government of India had now been formulated and two draft despatches, one dealing with the proposed excluded area and the other with the rules under the Act had been prepared and it was expected that these would be despatched by the ensuing mail. The Secretary of State had stated in the House of Commons that as soon as he received the communications from the Government of India he would place the papers in Parliament. The Home Member promised to secure the simultaneous publication in Burma of these papers. He said that while he was precluded from giving Government views he might say that the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Whyte Committee to a great extent. He thought it might be possible to hold the next election of Burma in the month of October so that the reform would be in full work from the beginning of 1923, but he could not guarantee at present that elections would be held in October.

Mr. Ginwalla: Is the Home Member aware that any further delay in the reform will be very keenly resented in Burma?

Sir William Vincent: "I may say that we are expediting the matter as much as possible and we are aware of the necessity of the despatch of this matter."

DELHI DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.

Mr. Agnihotri moved an adjournment of the House to consider the situation created by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, owing to the refusal to allow a public meeting for considering the Khilafat question. The meeting was proposed to be convened by the Hon. Mr. Raza Ali and some other members of the Indian Legislature and prominent citizens of Delhi. Mr. Agnihotri said that the matter was of urgent public importance because there was still time to call a meeting of the kind and place its views for the consideration of the Near East Conference now sitting in Paris.

Sir William Vincent said that his information was that the Deputy Commissioner was willing to allow the meeting being held in a hall.

Mr. Agnihotri replied that the meeting would be so large that no hall would suffice to accommodate the public. That was why the Queen's Garden was chosen for an open-air meeting.

The President said that the motion was quite in order and more than twenty-five members, mainly of the Democratic Party, got up in its support.

The President allowed the motion to be discussed in the afternoon.

Sir William Vincent represented that as he had to consult the local authorities of Delhi for full information the motion be taken up at four in the evening or earlier if he was ready by that time. The President agreed with the motion of the Home Member.

THE AKALI HUNT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The Secretary, Saromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee, Amritsar, in the course of a press communique dated 25th March, says:—

The way in which the Akalis are being arrested in villages is this:—Bodies of troops and armed Police are roaming about in villages. When they reach a place they call out the names of those black turbaned men who are already on their lists and ordering their arrests take them away.

THE SABRAON AFFAIR.

The Government Communique of the 20th March simply says that some months ago a punitive police post was placed at Sabraon (Distt Lahore,) that the people refused to pay the cost and that the D. C. and S. P. "with a considerable body of Police reached the village on the 7th and much of the sum due was recovered on that date." It does not say what means were employed in making the villagers pay the cost of the *chauki*. Sardar Amar Singh President Sikh League, who with two other gentlemen held an inquiry on the spot, reveals the following very disquieting facts about the affair:—

When the punitive police chauki was established at the village for three years inspite of repeated protests of the villagers, they organized a Panchayat to root out theft and other crimes and thus lessen the chances of police interference. They were successful in tracing many of the crimes and their influence was unpalatable to the police. It is true they said that they could not pay the heavy cost of the *chauki*. On the 7th of March the whole village was surrounded by the Police, and a few leaders were arrested. The villagers made representation to the officers that they were ready to pay the arrears if in future no demand was made; but their request was not granted. The Police made searches in the houses of some prominent people and took away the Panchayat papers. The lock of the Khalsa School was forced open and the boys' slates and pencils were broken. The *Chauki* dues were realised by mercilessly beating and humiliating the villagers and forcibly seizing the ornaments of their women. The cattle were taken away and the green fodder which the people had brought for their animals was snatched away for the policemen's horses. Next day again the beating and humiliating process began when the houses began to be searched, the people protested and said that they could take away their cattle without disgracing and harming them in that way, but in vain. The people left their homes at the mercy of the Police and sat down together in the Gurdwara to sing and pray. At this the Police began to disperse them by beating them indiscriminately with the butt-ends of their rifles. Those who rose to advise peace and non-violence were arrested. It is worthy of note that the Government *Communique* does not mention any violence offered by the people. It simply says "Incidentally several offenders were arrested" and that "the *Jatha* was called on to disperse without the use of firearms by the Police." The report contains still more serious allegations.

KIRPANS—A RED RAG.

The following are "Kirpan prosecutions" after the Government *Communique*: — —

On the 22nd March searches were made at the Kirpan factories of S. Kharak Singh and S. Khazan Singh at Sialkote and about 700 Kirpans were taken away by the Police.

Police raided a Kirpan factory at Toba Tek Singh and arrested 4 Sikhs. Kirpans were removed also from a shop and 4 more men were arrested.

Kirpans were taken away by the Police from the shop of a Sikh mistry at Adampur, Dist. Jullundhar.

Bhai Ajit Singh was arrested at Abbottabad for wearing a Kirpan.

Three sikhs at Chak 92, District Lyalpur, were deprived of their Kirpans and were threatened with prosecution.

The Honorary Secretary, of Sri Kurukshetra Restoration Society writes: —

The following contributions and promises of donations towards the funds of Sri Kurukshetra Restoration Society have been received since 1st February, 1922:—First instalment of Rs 25,000 out of the 2nd half of the promised donation of rupees one lakh from the Rewa (Bughelkhand) Darbar. Promise of Rs. 2,000 from His Highness the Maharaja of Sirmoor State, Rs. 2,000 from Rai Bahadur L. Amba Parsnad, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi; promise of Rs. 1,500 from His Highness the Hon Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROROGUED.

PRESS ACT REPEALED.

KNIGHT OF TIWANA'S GALLANTRY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 28.

The Bill repealing the Press Act and another bill relating to Child Labour were passed to-day in the Council of State. After nearly two hours sitting, the Council adjourned sine die with the reading of the proclamation by His Excellency the Viceroy proroguing this session. The message that His Excellency had given assent to the Indian Finance Act 1922 was read amidst applause, and Prof. Kale presented the Select Committee's report on the amendment of the standing orders of the Council.

Mr. O'donnell, the Home Secretary, then moved for the consideration of the Bill to repeal the Indian Press Act 1910 and Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act 1908 and to make certain provisions regarding the liability of the editors of newspapers and to facilitate the registration of printers and publishers and to provide for seizure and disposal of documents of seditious character as passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Home Secretary outlined the main provisions of the Bill which have already appeared in the press.

SIR UMAR'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan opposed the bill on the ground that a long rope ought not to be given to the agitators, who instilled seditious ideas among the soldiers The House knew the effects of the preachings of the agitators as was evidenced in Malabar, Bombay, Madras and Chauri Chaura. The necessity for the continuance of the law which was sought to be repealed was known to those who were in a better position to judge the situation in the country. Things are drifting towards revolution and Government and the Indian Legislature would be held responsible if, by repealing the Press Act, the forces of sedition were let loose. In his opinion those who broke the law and gave trouble to the law-abiding citizens, ought not to be given any latitude.

SIR M. DADABHOY.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, as one who took a prominent part in the debate in the old Council in 1910 when the Press Act was passed, congratulated the Government on the wise and judicious step they had taken in repealing an act which in its administration caused not only injustice but grave partiality. He took Sir Umar Hayat Khan to task for opposing the present bill intended to remove an act which was incompatible with the spirit of the Reforms. The Ordinary Law was quite enough to deal with any eventuality that might arise in consequence of the repeal and Sir Umar Hayat Khan need not, therefore, be afraid of anything. In conclusion, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy thanked Dr. Sapru and the members of the Press Act Committee for their recommendations leading to the repeal of an unwise measure which caused racial bitterness and put Indian journalism at a great disadvantage.

"BELATED ACT OF JUSTICE."

Mr. Raza Ali regretted that this important bill was brought before the Council at the fag end of the session, thus making it hardly possible for members to bring in useful amendments. But he was not opposed to its passage because otherwise the bill would be delayed for at least six months, which course perhaps none except Sir Umar Hayat Khan would like to take. It was a matter for regret that the operative part of the bill had been transferred from the body of the bill to its schedule. But despite that defect he (Mr. Raza Ali), for reasons stated, wanted the passage of the bill. The bill was a belated act of justice and if it had been brought in time, say soon after Mr. B. G. Horniman went before the Viceroy in deputation, there would have been a thrill of joy sent throughout the country But that was not to be, and what more, even now there stood the gallant Knight to oppose the repeal of a measure which was extremely unsound. This measure was used in the United Provinces and the Punjab in a way that the Nationalist Press was almost entirely killed.

DICTATORSHIP OF PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Raza Ali next referred to the sensational items of news that were being sent from India to the English Press by certain adventurous correspondents who claimed to know more of India than even the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. He did not want Government to exercise any rigid censorship over their writings, but it was but meet and proper that the Indian Telegraph Act should be so revised as not to allow Press correspondents to dictate to India. Up till now India had been ruled in the name of the King by Parliament on the one hand and by Government of India on the other. But recently there had arisen another, class, the Press correspondents, whose writings had caused incalculable damage to the interests of this country. In the name of the citizens of this vast continent and of that awakened India that claimed equal status and position of equal partnership in the Councils of the Empire, he protested against this infamous section of the people who, by disreputable methods, were trying to prejudice India's cause before the British public and keep India in perpetual bondage.

DR. SAPRU.

Dr. Sapru pointed out that the objections of Sir Umar Hayat Khan had been present in the minds of the Press Committee when they framed their recommendations but the repeal was necessary because, as the committee pointed out, direct and violent forms of sedition were now disseminated more from the platform and through the agency of itinerary propagandists than the Press. The Government of India would be as careful about the consequences of the repeal of this act as Sir Umar Hayat Khan was. As for the bill, Dr. Sapru explained the main provisions which he emphasised were faithfully based on the recommendations of the committee. He was aware of the objection to the clause relating to the registration of editors but he had looked to various systems of law and found no other method of fixing the legal responsibility of the editor for the writings that appeared therein.

The motion for consideration of the bill was passed and then the bill was taken up clause by clause.

SIR UMAR'S OBSTINACY.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan moved that the bill should come into force on such date as the Governor-General-in-Council may fix by notification in the "Gazette of India" direct. He said that so far as his province (Punjab) was concerned, the political situation was drifting from bad to worse.

Mian Sir Muhamad Shafi and Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan both of Punjab opposed Sir Umar Hayat Khan's amendment, the former stating that he had no misgiving whatever as to the results of the passing of the bill and the latter congratulating Government on having taken courage to do justice.

Mr. O'Donnell opposed the amendment pointing out that although Government knew there were some disquieting features in the present political situation, still they were prepared to run whatever risks there might be in consequence of the repeal of the Press Act.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan then withdrew his amendment and the bill repealing the Press Act, and the Newspaper Incitement to Offences Act, etc., was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Lindsay the House agreed to the third reading of the Bill regulating employment of child labour in the ports in British India, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The President, before reading the Viceroy's proclamation proroguing the session thanked the members for their continued support to the Chair and hoped that members would turn up for the next session in full strength.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

ISLAM AND TURKEY.

(Continued from previous page.)

their duty now to restore the Holy places to the Khilafat. They must insist now that England should carry out her promises and pledges so solemnly given. (Applause.) The demands of the Indian Moslems mentioned in the communique of the Government of the India were a great step forward. If they looked back to the past two years they would see that the achievement has been such that the work of the Indian Moslem can well be considered satisfactory. He saw no reason for any change in the policy they had been pursuing. Only the impatient would desire such a change, and they were taught "Allah is with the patient."

Now he wished to tell them something else. He believed that many people in India thought that during his (speaker's) occupation of the chair as Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" he had made it too much a Khilafat organ. He thought, however, that he was justified from India's standpoint in view of the immense importance of the Khilafat question. He had seen Moslems from all parts of the world, Russia, Egypt, North Africa, Caucaus and Afghanistan and all agreed that the cooperation and collaboration of non-Muslim Indians was immensely appreciated in the Muslim world. He cited a case of an Arabic newspaper which he bought while returning to India at Port Said and he found a glaring headline hailing Mahatma Gandhi as the prophet of patriotism not only of India but of the whole East. (Applause.) By supporting the Khilafat question it would do no harm to India, but on the other hand it would do an immense good to her. Outside India, Asia and the continent of Europe, India was considered now as a great united nation. Indians were regarded as a great nation leading the whole East in the path of non-violence and sacrifice and self-devotion. That would not have been the case if they had not put the Khilafat question in the forefront of the national programme.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings gave compliment to Mr. Montagu for his indefatigable zeal in fighting for the cause of Khilafat. In a Conference called for the purpose which was attended by H. H the Aga Khan, Mr. Yoosafali and Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed, which lasted till early hours in the morning, Mr. Montagu most strongly put forward the demand of the Indian Moslems on the Turkish question. He was sure if Hindus and Moslems joined hands and were firmly united they would not only settle the Turkish question satisfactorily, but also get their goal, viz., Swarajya, soon.

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha who was the last speaker protested against the indemnity imposed upon Turkey and payment of compensation to Greece. He gave compliment for the change of terms in the Turkish Treaty to Kemal Pasha in Turkey, Zaglul Pasha in Egypt and Mahatma Gandhi in India. He urged them all to be united as one man for the complete reversal of the Turkish Treaty and the restoration of the Khilafat and acquiring of early Swarajya.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Pickthall for his learned lecture followed by cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" terminated the proceedings.

Hubli cotton merchant's *dalals* on hearing the sad news of the death of Khetsi Sait closed the cotton market and wired condolence to the family of the deceased.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

A RETROSPECT.

IV*

The following is the concluding article of the series of articles in which our special representative sums up the results of his investigations during his recent tour in the U.P.—

I discussed in the last article how and why the student class had remianed so apathetic to the appeals of the leaders of the non-co-operation movement in the U.P. They are generally drawn from the land-holding class, a section of people in U.P. amongst which religious prejudices are still strong and are honoured. It ought not to have come, therefore, as a surprise to me that was as any social inter course between the Mohamedan wing and the Hindu wing of a large students' hostel in Allahabad. It is true that there is a greater unity of felling amongest youngiser Hindus and younger Mohamedans in general, but the sincerity of this unity far more observable amongst the politically-minded younger Hindus and Mohamedans in the non-co-operation camp than any where else. One of the most pleasant features of the educational struggle in which some of the younger enthusiatic workers in the Mahatma Gandhi's army of non-violent evolution towards Swaraj, is the presence of Hindu and Moslem students studying side by side in the national schools and colleges in U. P. Special efforts are made not to neglect the religious development of the Hindu or the Moslem according to his religious belief. Another hopeful feature is the keen sense of discipline in the national volunteers which the schools and colleges produce. In Aligarh and two other notable centres of political agitation I noticed lists prepared of those who were to work in the front line, thse who were to serve as reservists, the class B batch, and every one was quite willing to work in his appointed place and at the time indicated. There was also a strict insistence upon and complete obedience to the rule No. 20 in the set of rules formed by Congress Committees for the guidance of volunteers. "No volunteer" so runs the rule, "will be allowed to carry any kind of weapon; nor is he authorised to carry about with him a cane of more than three feet in length. It is on the contrary much better that a volunteer does not possess even a cane."

Methods of Agitation.

The widest publicity is giving to these rules and the majority of the Congress officials take great care in the selection of volunteers. The very fact that the Congress and Khilafat volunteer associations were declared unlaful by the U. P. Government, did, however, cause such a degree of resentment that many persons belonging, not particularly to the students class, but pursuing humbler occupations in life such as merchants' clerks, shop-assistants etc., came forward to swell the ranks of the volunteers. These persons cannot be said to have been exactly imbued with the spirit of non-violence. Of course under better training and more actual experience of handling easily excited crowds they will learn the urgent necessity of practising absolutely non-violent methods. How far they have to keep their impatient resentment in check can be gathered from the following extract from a communication from Farughabad:—

"Kuar Mulaim Singh, sub-inspector of police, who has resigned his post sometime back, was arrested on the 9th inst. in the Aligarh Tahasil. He was doing an admirable work in the districts especially in Aligarh Tahasil. He is sentence to ten months' simple imprisonment to-day. Kuar Narendra Singh, the late Naib Tahasildar, secretary to the Sadar Tahasil Congress Committee and vicepresident of D.C. Committee, has been arrested to-day at his place Khimpur. When he was departing from his house his sister performed the Raksha Bandhan" ceremony. He is a well known Tahasildar of this district. He came in the field only twelve days back to work in his elder brother's place (Kuar Sakhendra Singh) who has recently been sentenced to twentythree months' simple imprisement".

How are these arrests looked upon by the population. At Farukhabad, a city, which when I visited it had just come out of a whirlwind of repression, according to my correspondent, when the news of Kuar Narendra Singh's arrest reached them, "the people assembled in thousands to great their most beloved leader and he was carried in a grand procession through the main streets of the city. All the way people were throwing flowers at him. He was garlanded at several places and on reaching the city gate he appealed to the citizens to carry on the work more vigorously than ever." This communcation is dated 14th Feb. Nearly three weeks after, the Farukhabad correspondent writing on the 5th of March gives the following piece of interesting news:—"The Piecegoods Merchant's Association here resolved yesterday not to import any foreign goods till 31st Dec. 1922. If any merchants breaks this order he will have to pay 10 per cent. on the original bill as fine and all profits gained by such goods being sold will be given in charity." Farukhabad is a typical city for the purpose of studying the growth and success of the Non-Cooperation movement in U.P. What is being done there is repeated all over the big villages in the big rural areas where there is no other industry except that of agriculture, and where the only movement that excites the interest of the masses is a movement like the Aika movement.

The example of Mr. Devidass Gandhi in continuing the "Independent" as an unregistered newspaper has stimulated further activity in the same direction and the Congress committees of certain Districts and towns are issuing their own Congress News Weeklies. These are placarded all over the towns, sometimes the important news items are chalked over hugh black boards and the latter are placed in the offices of the Congress Committees, where perhaps they form a rather unwieldy item of property for the local police when with a great show of *bandobust* they choose to raid the political homes of the Congress and Khilafat workers. The prohiliton as to the holding of public meetings is ignored. The Government may think so, but the people do not consider it illegal for young men and women to be members of the Congress and Khilfat volunteer organisations. In fact the prohibition has rapidly increased the ranks of the latter. Amongst the Khilafat workers the conviction has grown deep that the interests of the Khilafat question cannot be better looked after than by Mahatma Gandhi and now that he is arrested a greater impetus will be given to the agitation for the righting of the Khilafat wrong. The mass of the people, however, remains inert and docile; the agrarian and artisan classes are by nature non-complaining and apathetic and are only now learning the value of combined action. But one lesson appears to have gone home that of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The days of the bad landholder are slowly but surely coming to an end. The U. P. Government finding itself in a fix may try to cajole the landholder into agreement with its autocratic whims, it cannot continue to reign without the support of the intellectuals.

Of these intellectual supporters the majority are to be found, of course, among the Moderates, but even among them the policy of repression is received with sullen silence while those amongst them who are out to make the Reform Scheme and the Government by Dyarchy a success are unsparing in their verbal wrath. One cannot escape the impression that there is a good deal of personal antipathy amongst the moderate stalwarts in U. P. against some particular Non-Co-operation leaders and that their discontent against the movement is due not so much to their aversion to its principles as to their dislike of some of the men who lead it. When with their increasing disgust of the Government policy the U.P. Moderates find more points of alliance with the non-co-operators, as in due time they are bound to, though they will not admit it, the Government policy in U. P. is bound to change and then perhaps the dose of conciliation will come too late.

(Concluded)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Feb. 28, March 8, and 18.

LATEST CABLES.

NAIROBI SHOOTING.

"POLICE FULLY JUSTIFIED."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 29.

Nairobi.—The enquiry into the shooting in the native riots has resulted in judgement being given to-day in which the Magistrate held that the police fired without orders but were fully justified in the circumstances. He paid a tribute to the patience shewn throughout by the police.

The trial opened to-day of fifty odd of the most prominent natives in connexion with the riots. Thuku has been deported to Kismatu.

TURKEY AND DARDANELLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 28.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 29.

Paris.—The full text of the Near Eastern Conference decisions shew that Turkey will be re-admitted to the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles with a broad demilitarised zone in Gallipoli, which, also demilitarised, will be occupied by an Allied force.

ARMY OFFICERS.

IN EXCESS OF REQUIREMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 28.

At question-time Mr. Darcy Lindsay asked:—(1) Is it a fact that there are a large number of officers, serving in the Army in India, in excess or requirements? (2) If so, how many officers are in excess and what is the approximate total of their pay and allowances? (3) Was not a scheme prepared some time ago for the retirement of these officers on gratuity? (4) When was that scheme completed and despatched to the Secretary of State for India? (5) Have any orders been received in the matter? (6) If not, will Government be pleased to state how the proposal now stands and the reasons for the delays which are causing heavy loss to the public funds and the greatest hardship and inconvenience to individual officers?

Sir Godfrey Fell, replying, said:—(1) Yes. (2) The number of surplus officers is estimated at between 2,000 and 2,500. In regard to their pay and allowances, I would invite the attention of the Hon. Member to the reply given on the 31st January last to Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari's unstarred question No. 229. (3) Yes. (4) On the 9th August, 1921, by telegram. (5) and (6) The final orders of the Secretary of State have not yet been received. The Government of India have been in constant correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the scheme. Action is being taken to ascertain the wishes of the officers concerned, and to obtain special reports on them in anticipation of final orders. The chief reason for the delay is that the War Office are also concerned with the proposal from a financial point of view and their concurrence has not yet been obtained in the Government of India's scheme.

FULL BENEFIT OF SCHEME.

Mr. Lindsay asked the following supplementary question:—Should an officer, who comes within the scheme, be offered civil employment, or otherwise wish to retire before the terms are published, would he be allowed to retire on the distinct understanding that he will receive the full benefits of the scheme as and when sanctioned?

Sir Godfrey Fell, replying, said they were allowing officers to go on leave without prejudice to their benefitting by the terms, but he asked the Hon. Member to come to him privately and get the information wanted, because he could not give it offhand.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON SEPARATION

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED TO NEXT SESSION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 27.

The following is the full report of the debate on the motion on Railway Finances:—

Hon. Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, then moved a resolution which stood last on the order paper. It recommended the adoption of proposals made by the Railway Finance Committee regarding allotment of 150 crores of capital expenditure for railways during the next five years and postponement for the next three years of the consideration of separation of railway finance from the general revenues of the country. Mr. Innes said the object of his resolution was to secure confirmation of the Assembly to the Railway Finance Committee's recommendations on the main questions referred to it. The Acworth Committee had placed the financial reform in the forefront of their programme. The Acworth Committee found that it was primarily due to the failure of Government to provide the railways with adequate funds for capital expenditure on development, extension and even for essential operations of renewals and repairs. The result of this policy was inadequate allotments varying irregularly up and down from year to year. They therefore recommended complete separation of the railway finance. The Railway Finance Committee which was appointed by the Assembly during the last Simla session and which sat in Calcutta in December, considered the solution of the Acworth Committee and came to the conclusion that without going into the merits of the policy of separation, it was not a practicable proposition at present. Because, its adoption would deprive revenues of a substantial help to the general revenues of the country and would thus mean additional taxation to meet the resultant heavy deficits. It was suggested that in order to cover the loss consequent on separation, a sum might be arrived at which the railways might fairly be expected to contribute to the general exchequer. The Finance Committee therefore suggested that the further consideration of the proposal entirely to separate the railway from the general finance should be postponed for the present.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET.

Continuing Mr. Innes said the railway budget may be divided into three main parts. First, the ordinary revenue budget for such working expenses as are necessary to raise the revenue expected. Secondly, the programme revenue budget for expenditure on special renewals and repairs and thirdly the capital expenditure budget. The Acworth Committee had made no complaint regarding the ordinary revenue budget while in case of the latter two kinds of budget they had made their proposals. He hoped that there was now no longer any danger of a reversion in respect of this programme to a state of things which was so severely condened by the Acworth Committee. The Government would do everything in its power to ensure that the programme be fully worked up to. This would require borrowing in the cheapest market. Government would not exceed 150 crores without the previous sanction of the Assembly.

Concluding Mr. Innes said "I ask the House to except the principle that the railway capital expenditure should be financed on the basis of a programme drawn up for quinquennial periods and I ask that for the first five years, the programme should be fixed at Rs. 150 crores If these two proposals are accepted then I believe that a most important step in the advance will have been taken and that the House can safely accept the other recommendation that the further question of complete separation can safely be postponed for the present."

Every year the budget would have to be presented to the Assembly and would be scrutinised by it. He hoped that in another year a detailed explanatory memorandum of the railway budget would be circulated to the members on the same day as the Finance Member introduced the Budget. (Applause..

At this stage the Council of State having concluded its today's sitting the Right Hon. Sastri came to the galleries of Legislative Assembly and watched its proceedings from the Members' gallery.

MR. GINWALLA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ginwala said after taking part in the discussion on the Railway Advisory Council, he felt that the House should not endorse just at present the decision of the Finance Committee on the question of the separation of railway finance. Personally he thought that the profits of Messrs. Innes and Company, that is of the Railways, should not be called upon to contribute to the heavy expenditure of Messrs. Commander-in-Chief and Company, that is the military expenditure., (laughter). He, therefore, moved that the following be substituted in the place of Mr. Innes resolution:—"That the proposal of the Railway Finance Committee regarding capital expenditure be accepted and that consideration of the question of separation of the railway finance from the general finance, be postponed till the September session."

Mr. Innes said Government was perfectly willing to accept the proposition of Mr. Ginwalla. Because, what mattered as important at present was sanctioning of the programme of expenditure and the question of policy regarding the railway finance could be postponed if the House desired.

Mr. Samarth, who was the member of the Railway Finance Committee, pointed out that the committee had given its decision after the most careful consideration and that the Assembly would be stultifying itself by going in favour of separation thereby necessitating additional taxation to meet the increased deficit which would result from the disappearance of net profits from the railways. However, he was not in opposition to the postponement of the question.

IMPROVEMENT OF 3RD CLASS CONDITIONS.

Mr. Joshi emphasised that one third of the allotted sum be utilised for the improvement of the conditions of the third class passengers.

Mr. Rangachariar though equally insistent on the better convenience for these passengers thought that setting apart of 50 crores only for this purpose would mean raising of much more capital than 150 crores.

Mr. Neogy accused Government of frittering away by giving profits to companies in the past when stores could be bought cheaply and now proposing to spend more than what it would cost in renewals and repairs. Had it not been postponed, he said he would give his vote for the resolution subject to four conditions that loans would be raised in India as far as possible that scheme of Indianisation of railways be pushed and the position of the third class passengers be bettered, that stores be purchased as far as possible in India and that those brought from outside be purchased in the cheapest market, and that the expenditure on the military section of the railways be charged to the military budget.

SIR MALCOLM DEFENDS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Sir Malcolm Hailey deprecated the side issues which have been introduced in a debate of a simple character. Replying to various points raised by Mr. Neogy, he said during the war Government had not sufficient funds for renewals and repairs, and even if they had, they could not have obtained materials from abroad. He asked the House to agree with him that the money for expenditure must not be raised in any particular country either India or England but in the cheapest market. He asked Mr. Neogy to consult the overwhelming majority of the Indian members of the Railway Finance Committee whether they had sanctioned 150 crores in order to give help to the English trade. As for buying stores in India, a committee on the subject was already sitting. He said the Railway Advisory Council would discuss the question of whether money spent on railways be charged to the military budget. He would have no objection to its being transferred to the army estimates if the railway Council so desired. But he might inform the House that this item was but an infinitesimal proportion of the total expenditure on railways. Concluding the Finance Member pointed out some difficulties in the way of raising the total 150 crores because of many other heavy capital commitments of Government. But claims of railways, he admitted, were imperative.

Mr. Kamat was in favour of separation of railways finances.

Mr. Hussanally moved that the whole question both of allotments of 150 crores and separation of railway finance be postponed till the Simla session. This suggestion was however rejected by the House.

WINDING UP OF DEBATE.

In winding up the debate Mr. Innes referring to Mr. Neogy's point said that he had informed the High Commissioner that their stores for the railways must be bought in the cheapest market by accepting the lowest possible tender wherever it might come from. He pointed out that if as suggested by Mr. Joshi 50 crores were spent on the third class passenwers then the capital they would have to raise must go up to 300 crores. He assured the House that everything possible would be done to improve the condition of the third class passengers. Eventually the motion of Mr. Ginwalla was put and unanimously agreed to. (This runs "This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that the proposal of the Railway Finance Committee in regard to the capital expenditure should be accepted but that consideration of the question of separating the railway from the general finance, should be postponed till the September Session).

The Assembly rose at one and adjourned till to-morrow.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

QUESTIONS BY SIR D. SARVADHIKARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 27.

At question time Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary asked "would Government please state the procedure for purchase of stores by the Indian Stores Department, if it be a fact that public tenders are not called in time with full specifications and are not opened in the presence of the tenderers or thier agents on due dates. Would Government be pleased to state what objections against and difficulties about such a procedure are. Does Government intend to introduce the last mentioned procedure and where. If not what are the reasons for not doing so and what procedure is intended to be followed in future and why."

Mr. C. A. Innes replying said at present the Indian Stores Department only undertakes the purchase of textiles for the army. It has not undertaken further work pending the decision of the Legislative Assembly regarding the provision to be made for the department in the next year's Budget estimates to be adopted finally for the purchase of the different classes of stores has not yet been decided. The practice with regard to the purchase of textiles for the army is as described on the receipt of an indent. Tenders are invited from suitable firms selected from a list of approved manufacturers which is frequently revised in consultation with the Directors of Industries in the provinces. The date for the opening of the tenders is stated in the invitation to the tender.

LONGER PERIOD FOR SUBMITTING TENDERS.

This date has to be fixed with reference to the date by which delivery is required by the indentors. Owing to abnormal conditions during the last few years it has been almost impossible to forecast requirements with certainty, with the result that in several cases it has been difficult to allow as long a period as is desirable for the submission of tenders. Tenders when received are placed in a box and kept under lock and key until the date for the opening of tenders. No special invitation has been given to tenderers in the past to be present at the opening of the tenders, but some do as a matter of fact attend. Wherever possible the date for the submission of tenders is fixed to allow tenderers ample time and when normal conditions again prevail longer notice of requirements can be given and all reasons for a complaint on this score will disappear. As regards the attendance of the contractor or his agent at the opening of the tenders, a new tender form has been drafted and will be brought into use immediately. This form states that the tenders will be opened at a certain time on the date specified in the presence of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

CLOSE OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

IMPORTANT VICEREGAL UTTERANCE ANTICIPATED.

SASTRI'S SELF-COMPLACENCY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 28.

The Viceroy will prorogue the session of the Legislative Chambers to-morrow. All ears are turned towards his speech which is expected to be important. Mr. Montagu's resignation, Lord Reading's own position in relation thereto, the Paris Conference, Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration and the other features of the present political situation will presumably form the main subjects in the address to be delivered at the joint session. Lord Reading had up till this time no good opportunity to unburthen himself of his views on all these matters to which public attention is rivetted. Now that the occasion has presented itself a good deal of expectation has been aroused in Lord Reading's utterance, which will probably clear the mist of the present situation and indicate his attitude towards the Non-cooperation movement. In spite of the importance of the occasion, the attendance at the Joint session will be thin, as many members of the legislature have left for their respective homes after a somewhat trying session lasting three months.

A MODERN RIP-VAN WINKLE.

But there will be the Rt. Hon. S. Satri, who strangely enough is the idol of the hour. Though a Rip Van Winkle to the metamorphosis that has taken place in India, he poses himself to be fully alive to the events of the last fifteen months and passes for the greatest political leader in India—"the one man who" to quote his own words "can interpret the new regime and enlist more sympathy in the West." He would not care to know the feelings of the people in regard to Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment. He would not feel the national pulse which is beating for freedom, but with his proud head in the cloudlands, surrounded by the tin gods of Delhi and followed by half a dozen members of the Servants of India society, with the mantle of Gokhale as their objective Mr. Sastri moves and has his being among a class of people, who exploit him for their own ends. The Indian public has already expressed itself against the claims of Mr. Sastri to represent them at international conferences.

SELF-COMPLACENCY.

But speaking in the Council of State, he pleases himself by the thought that his countrymen regard his time spent abroad as not having been spent uselessly and what is more, he would go again and influence the public opinion of the Dominions and of America by making known to them the Indian point of view and Indian ambitions. At their best the Indian point of view and Indian ambitions have during the last few months undergone a change which the giddy brain of Mr. Sastri cannot perceive. Let Mr. Sastri leave the Viceregal Lodge and mix with the people if he wants to gauge the situation correctly. Then he will understand how ill fitted and unworthy he has been to be their "representaive" at International Conferences. Will Mr. Sastri go and see in jail Mahatma Gandhi in whom are embodied the true national aims and ambitions and who in one word is India or will Mr. Sastri presist in looking at this vast country from the windows of Viceregal Lodge and lending his ears to the influence of that bureaucratic citadel? This is the question to which every Indian expects an answer from Mr. Sastri.

CHAURI CHAURA TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GORAKHPUR, March 27.

In the course of the proceedings in the Chauri Chaura Case to-day one of the many circular letters produced by the prosecution was that addressed to all by the Secretary District Congress Committee, United Provinces, and ran as follows:—"Dear Comrade:—. It is not necessary for me to draw your attention to the recent resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee relating to civil disobedience. It marks the first stage of our struggle. It is an open secret that the high privilege of leading is given to Gujerat where Mahatma Gandhi personally will direct the operations. But we of the U.P. cannot merely rest and watch the fire lit in Gujerat, which in the next 2 or three weeks will spread all over India and burn fiercely till it consumes the existing system of Government and makes India free. We must prepare ourselves for this with all the energy and strength that is in us so that we may play a worthy part in the final drama."

GENESIS OF AIKA MOVEMENT.

TROUBLE TRACED TO N. C. O.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 27.

Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe, Commissioner, who was placed on special duty in connection with Aika movement in the course of his preliminary report says:—The Aika movement is really a revival of the Kisan Sabha movement (which produced agrarian disturbances in Rae Bareily and elsewhere in January 1921) under another name and with somewhat different causes. The movement was initiated or at any rate fostered in its inception by the Khilafat and Congress leaders of Malhiabad in Lucknow District near the Hardoi border. It began in November last and it spread attracted little notice and was not accompanied by any increase in Crime. After alluding to the spread in Hardoi district and to some part of the Sitapur district, Col. Faunthorpe says Mr. Madaripasi rapidly assumed the position of a leader in Hardoi and became the head of a large gang, who on several occasions practised intimidation. He also habitually collected subscriptions.. Dispossessed zemindars, *badmashes*, etc., naturally joined in hoping to make something out of it. It is remarkable however that the movement was not attended in Hardoi by any outbursts of dacoity, looting of bazaars etc., such as occurred in the Rae Bareilly district last year, and the alarmist stories published in the press attracted perhaps more attention than they deserved. He adds the grievances of the tenantry which gave rise to the Kisan Sabha had been removed by the new Oudh Rent Act and concessions in the Act have encouraged the tenantry in their belief that, as they have been told, they were obtained for them by Mr. Gandhi and by efforts of non-co-operators to combine together to still further strengthen their position and to obtain still further advantages. The main resolutions of the Aika association are (1) not to pay more than the recorded rent (2) to insist on receipts for rent paid (3) not to pay unauthorised cesses or do forced labour (begar).

MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

After discussing these points, he expresses the opinion, that there would be no freedom from agrarian troubles until the tenant pays fair cash rent as under the new Rent Act he would in the course of a few years and until *batai* and *kankut* (appraisement) were converted into cash. Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe says even assuming the ostensible object is harmless they could not allow the movement to proceed unchecked and unsupervised and he considered here was inflammable material which might burst into wholesale anarchy at any movement. A feature of the movement in Hardoi has been the way it has been taken up by *pasis* who are numerous and distinctly dangerous. On the 9th of March a small party of police were deliberately attacked by a large number of *pasis* and the former had to use their fire arms. In some places the police have lost both authority and morale. The Aika movement has received a decided setback of late. There have been numerous arrests on charges of criminal intimidation and other sections of the I. P. C. and the Cr. P. C. The Chief leaders who have committed acts which bring them within the reach of the ordinary criminal law either have been arrested or are absconding with rewards offered for their arrest. A force of armed police including 20 sowars was sent to Hardoi early in January. A squadron of Indian cavalry is at present peacefully promenading through the disturbed portions of Hardoi after which it will promenade, he hopes, equally peacefully through affected portions of Sitapur and Kheri. The effect of this display of military force will be beneficial. It will suggest to the somwhat vacant but eventually receptive mind of the Oudh peasant that there is a Government with some force behind it.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

Lt.-Col. Faunthorpe continues:—"The situation in Lucknow division need give rise to no anxiety at present. Nor do I propose to use the unpopular Criminal Law Amendment Act. There are indications of slight revival of agrarian agitation in Rae Bareilly district and the situation in Kheri is unsatisfactory, non-cooperation having apparently taken more hold there than people with experience of the district would have expected. The name Aika has not materialised yet in this district but may do so at any time and non-cooperating gangs from villages in the neighbourhood of Daursha and Oel have already invaded the Sitapur district. All district officers have been instructed to undertake a vigorous campaign against the *badmash* element which may easily become very dangerous in the slack season following *Rabi* harvest and have been especially warned to see that real leaders of crime and not petty members of the gangs are proceeded against. Mr. Scott O'Connor, D. I. G. is at work on this in Hardoi and will subsequently visit the other districts concerned. The test will be not the number of convictions under section 110 obtained, but the amount of crime which occurs in the remaining months of the year. The situation is well in hand."

PATNA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

FALL IN STRENGTH OF STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 27.

The Patna University Convocation was held this morning. In his address, the Vice-Chancellor said the three resolutions of outstanding importance passed by the Senate were the extention of the Honours course to three years, institution of supplementary examination and a compartmental system at intermediate and pass degree stages, the third being the employment of vernacular as a medium for matriculation subjects other than English to be permissive after 1923, and obligatory after 1928. The second resolution had already become operative and had not so far proved an unqualified success. So much however could be said in favour of the principle of supplementary examination that the difficulties might be removed. The number of undergraduates in colleges fell from 2924 in 1920, to 2252 a year later. The decline however had occurred in all provinces of India. The drop was therefore not due to the severity of examinations in this University. There had been a feeling amongst the students against literary in favour of scientific study. From a financial point of view the real loss of the university in the year exceeded the budget estimated by Rs. 2,000.

UNIVERSITY IDEALS.

The metropolitan of India in the course of his address referring to Sir Ashutoch Mukerjee's Lahore Convocation speech said he did not think that the object of the university was to be an emporium of all knowledge. It was not multiplicity but thoroughness that universities should aim at. A university, he said, was a society of teachers and students in pursuit of knowledge, the teachers worked to inspire students with the desire for truth and knowledge. In order to do this, the teacher should have enough leisure for study and research. Regarding moral education, he said, a university which neglected moral education could not produce the same class of men and women as those universities which paid attention to moral education.

PROROGATION OF MADRAS COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR ON N. C. O MOVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

In proroguing the Legislative Council today, His Excellency the Governor said "I think we may all feel that the good ship of reforms" has fairly and successfull completed her maiden voyage and though I think we have discovered already that certain alterations in her structure are required to be made in order that she may prove to be a more seaworthy vessel still the skipper can very truly say that he would have found difficulties much greater if it had not been for the loyal and devoted work of the whole of the crew.

Coming to the Budget discussion, His Excellency expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the Hon. members had exercised their powers in the matter of reductions. Referring to the general tendency displayed by the House to press and carry lump reductions from the total grants, His Excellency said "The danger of these omnibus reductions is that, if the system is permitted to develop, they would deteriorate the Budget into a scramble for lump-sum reductions, that the Government would be tempted to ask for more than what they need so as to meet the contingency of ominous reductions, and that the interest in and the educative value of the Budget discussion would suffer, and the consequence would be more far-reaching than is probably now realised."

N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

Referring to the position of the Government in regard to the non-co-operation movement, His Excellency assured the Hon. members that the Government had no desire to take any drastic action against anyone but law and order must be maintained. The Governor said "I wish, however, to point out how extraordinarily difficult is the position of the Government in a matter of this sort. It really seems to be this that if any dangerous outbreak occurs, owing to the activities of any revolutionary agitators, the Government are taken severely to task for not having taken strong action to prevent it, but if strong action is taken they are told that the moment for such action is in-opportune and that it will have disastrous consequences. The difficulty of our position is very much evidenced at the present time. I think that firm action, which the Government had taken with regard to civil disobedience and nonpayment of taxes, has been generally approved, but when the prime mover and leader of that policy is arrested, the action which I consider to have been amply justified, and which Mr. Gandhi appears to think fully justified himself, it appears from what I read in the Press that in several quarters the arrest is considered most impolite and undesirable I can but say that it is impossible for the Government on both sides of the fence and at the same moment we believe that law and order must be firmly maintained.

We are acting up to that belief and expect to receive support of all law abiding and peace loving citizens in our efforts to take straightforward course to that end. We are also firmly of opinion that while revolutionary agitation of non-co-operators with all its resultant destruction of property and bloodshed, and their persistent and ill-mannered effort to minimise the good effect of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, have created an unfortunate impression as to the state of ndian in the minds o my countrymen in England, the vast majority of the people of India are true and loyal to the British Throne and it is clear that these unfortunate incidents, should not deter us from pressing forward towards the achievement of India's ambition of an absolutely equal partnership in the Commonealth of nations that make up the great British Empire. But this ambition, I am convinced, will never be achieved unless we are all determined to work together in a spirit of loyal co-operation and goodwill and, may I ask the Council to exercise forbearance in the discussion of questions relating to the services of both Englishmen and Indians whether inside this House or out of it?

OFFICIALS AS FRIENDS.

His Excellency further appealed to all to be generous in their judgment of officers of the Government, to believe the best and not the worst and to think of the officials as friends and not enemies, and they on their part, His Excellency knew, would be only too ready to respond in that spirit of goodwill and friendship for which he was appealing.

His Excellency, in conclusion, referred to the departure shortly to England of Sir Rajagopalachari, President of the Council, and the Council Secretary, who were going to learn at first hand the procedure and the matters of the Houses of Parliament.

MOPLAH TRAGEDY

PROTEST AGAINST DELAY IN PUBLICATION OF REPORT

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE TO WIDOWS OF VICTIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 27.

The last meeting of the budget session of the Madras Legislative Council was held to-day. After all motions for reductions were disposed of, Government asked the Council to vote for supplementary grants, chief among these items being demand for Rs. 21,65,000 for revision of salaries of village officials, Rs. 74,000 for cost of punitive police forces recently appointed and Rs. 21,000 for payment of compassionate allowance to widows of Moplah prisoners concerned in the train tragedy, Rs. 300 being proposed to give to each of the families of prisoners concerned. When this last demand was made some members though they were agreeable to an allowance being granted to the unfortunate families, protested against the attitude of the Government in not publishing the Knapp Committee's report, thereby giving the Council an opportunity to discuss the matter.

Sir Lionel Davison observed that Government could not publish the report as their decisions had not yet been arrived at.

All provisions for grants were agreed to.

His Excellency the Governor then entered the Chamber and prorogued the Council with an interesting speech, in the course of which he congratulated the members warmly, on the sense of responsibility they had shown in carrying out their important duties and appealing to them to work together in a spirit of loyal cooperation and good will.

BENGAL'S PROGRAMME.

HOMAGE TO WORKERS IN JAIL.

A general meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held on the 15th inst. at Bogra—Sj. Narayan Sen presiding, when the following among other resolutions were passed:—

That this meeting of the B. P. C. C. begs to tender its homage to the bold spirit of self-sacrifice which have characterised all Congress and Khilafat volunteers in furtherance of the work sanctioned by the Congress and Khilafat Committees, and congratulate the organisers on the maintenance of a non-violent spirit in the various activities during the last few months.

While appreciating the work of the District and Sub-divisional Congress committees in the establishment of village Congress committees this committee recommends to the district and sub-divisional Congress committees to adopt the following means if possible namely:—

(1). To organise village Congress Committees where there are none, making each village or a group of villages an independent unit with its own president, secretary and Executive Committee for the purpose of carrying out the following among other objects:—

(A). To enrist every male or female of the age of 18 and above within its jurisdiction as a member of the said Committee.

(B). To establish a strong Arbitration Board for the settlement of disputes that may arise within its jurisdiction: the members of this Board may not consist wholly of non-cooperators. This Board must, however, work under the guidance of the village committee..

(C). To establish at least one Patshala attached to each village committee for the purpose of teaching little children an elementary knowledge of the vernacular as also training in spinning.

(D). To try its utmost to introduce charka in each family and to see that every 75 men and women in the village set up one hand-loom to weave the cloth required for their use out of the yarn spun by them; so that the villages may be self-sufficient in respect of cloth.

(E) To remove untouchability, if existing in the village.

(F.) To organise volunteers as required by the Congress resolutions.

(G.) To raise funds for the maintenance of the said committe by means of "Musti-Bhiksha", collections on occasions of marriages and other social functions.

(H). To employ volunteers to guard the villages at night.

(2). To make arrangements for the purpose of teaching spinning and weaving.

(3). To open showrooms where various kinds of cotton-seeds, cotton, yarns and cloth of hand-spun yarns may be exhibited with the information of the respective places from which they can be obtained as well as their prices.

(4). To raise funds for their maintenance and row the said purpose to frame rules for the constitution of the village committees.

JT. EDITOR OF "BANDE MATARAM."

ARRESTED UNDER SEC 124-A

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 28.

Lala Shanti Narayan, Joint Editor of the "Bande Mataram," was arrested under section 124 A and placed on trial to-day before Major Ferrar, District Magistrate. The case was remanded till 8th April.

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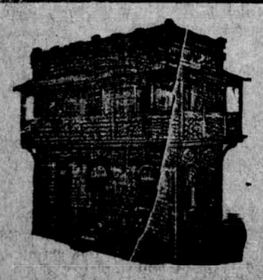

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AWAKENED ASIA.

CRAMMING CENTURIES INTO DECADES.

LOAD NORTHCLIFFE ON THE PORTENTS.

In the "Sunday Pictorial" Mr. Lovat Fraser publishes an account of an interview he had with Lord Northcliffe soon after the latter's return from his world-tour. The following extracts from the report bearing on India and the Islamic world will be found interesting:—

We turned to India. "The present condition of India," observed Lord Northcliffe, "is, in my opinion, a reflex of the present Government at home, and the same is true of Egypt and Palestine. Where you have both governors and governed entirely uncertain about the attitude of Downing-street, you are bound to have a partial paralysis of the functions of Government. 'Arrest Gandhi!' a great many people cry out here. 'Yes,' replies the Anglo-Indian, '*and Downing-street will let him out to-morrow.' Wherever I went in the East I found uncertainty as to what the Government at home would do.*"

He passed to the Mahomedan question, commencing upon the "extraordinary ignorance" in Britain of what the word "Mahomedan" means. "By this time," he remarked, "we realise that it is a dangerous thing to insult the Pope. Whatever our personal views may be, we have found that the supporters of the Pope have an unpleasant way of hitting back, whether it be in Ireland or elsewhere. It is true that among Mahomedans there is no one holding the precise position of the Pope, but a great many Mahomedans regard the Sultan of Turkey as their Caliph. The Mahomedans number between 250,000,000, which is the British estimate, and 400,000,000, which is the Mahomedan estimate. Why, there are even millions of Mahomedans in China. *All the Mahomedans are united by ties of religion.* When you give money to the Greeks to shoot Moslems in Asia Minor, Moslems everywhere snipe you or fight you, rather like the Irish Republican Army. And the Moslem has a wide fighting range. Ireland is by comparison a mere football field. If the British Empire helps the Greeks to kill Moslems somewhere beyond Smyrna in Asia Minor, the Moslem will soupper you on the Indian frontier, snipe you in Bombay and bomb you in Cairo or Alexandria. *I do not suggest that we should be in any way intimadated by Moslems or anybody else*, but I do urge the makers of our policy to remember that these 250,000,000 people whose faith is in the sword have a horrible opportunity for hitting back."

PALESTINE.

"Look at Palestine," exclaimed Lord Northcliffe. "Do you know that we are on the verge of starting a war in Palestine? There is a population of about 700,000 in Palestine, mostly Arab Moslems, with a comparitvely small proportion of Christians and Jews. In former times they all got along very well together, and the Moslems protected the Holy Places of Christ. During the war the Palestine Moslems assisted us. When I visited Palestine years ago I neither saw nor heard of any friction between Mahomedans, Jews and Christians. When I returned there last month I was met, to my great astonishment, by an armoured car and an escarting party, while overhead flew an aeroplane. I wondered whether I was in Ireland or on the Indian frontier. The reason of the need for these military measures is the mistake of the British Government in declaring that Palestine is to be 'a National Home' for the Jews. The Moslems simply say: 'This is *our* home. We have been here for centuries. We do not want Bolshevist Jews or anybody else in our home.' There is bound to be an upheaval soon in Palestine. *I expect there would be a considerable upheaval in London if some distant Government suddenly announced that London was to become the 'National Home' of the Moslems or the Chinese.* I imagine that the police force would have to be considerably increased when the immigrants arrived!"

"The Mahomedans," he proceeded, "belong to many races, but it is probable that collectively their instincts are more warlike than ours. From Java, in the Dutch East Indies, right across the world to Morocco, on the Atlantic, Mahomedans resent what they consider to be the ill-treatment of their brethren in Palestine. Remember that apart from their many newspapers and other forms of propaganda, *their missionaries outnumber those of all other denominations.* Then about a hundred thousand of them meet every year in their sacred city of Mecca in Arabia. The immediate purpose of the Mecca pilgrimage is religious, but this immense assembly of Mahomedans from all parts of Asia and Africa talks much of temporal things. They talk about India and Egypt and Palestine, and about Gandhi and other specially British topics, on which they are much better informed than we are at home. Don't imagine that because a man wears a turban or a *turboosh* (fez), he is a fool or slow or unable to combine. We are gradually learning that *these people are not so much unlike ourselves as we thought they were.* They look different, but when they take to golf, lawn tennis, or cricket, they can compete with us on equal terms; and many of them are politicians as acute as the Irish. I release these few opinions in order simply to suggest quite delicately that *we ought to be very, very careful in our relations with the great world of Islam.*"

CHINA AND JAPAN.

I asked Lord Northcliffe what was going to happen to China. "Who can tell?" he replied. "I asked the same question many times, and people always told me that the longer they lived in China the less they felt they knew. One great and satisfactory thing I found in my tour of the world, especially in Oriental countries, and more particularly in China, was *the firm belief everywhere prevailing in the word of an Englishman, both in business and in private life.* One young Chinese said to me: 'We are never able to reconcile the integrity of the individual Englishman with the vacillations of his Government.' He was not referring to the present Government in particular. I replied: 'There are some British things as difficult for you to understand as some Chinese things are to us.' 'Yes,' he said. 'We can never understand why your women strap in their bodies. It must be very bad for them.' I rejoined: 'It is impossible for *us* to understand why your women cripple themselves for life by binding their feet so tightly.' I believe, however, that the practice of foot-binding is not now so prevalent among Chinese women."

"What of Japan?" I asked. "I received no discourtesy in Japan," replied Lord Northcliffe, "but the view I have formed is that the legend of Japan is exaggerated. The Japanese are inclined to think that they have beaten a white race, but in reality they have been gently foiled. They very considerably overrate their own powers. They are essentially imitative, and do not *originate*, and therefore their faculties are not in some respects upon the highest plane. It takes a good many more Japanese to perform tasks which would be done by a limited number of Europeans. I don't think our people realise that *Japan is an absolute autocracy, with a toy Parliament and strangled newspapers. Japan has been too much of a bogey to Europe and to America.* The decisions of the Washington Conference, which the Japanese intensely disliked, will prevent them from encroaching upon China, but constant vigilance will be needed. Japanese aggression in China was largely a consequence of the unfortunate Anglo-Japanese Alliance, now happily terminated.

Lord Northcliffe spoke again and again of the amazing influence exercised upon the whole East by the cinematograph, the motor car and the immense demand for native newspapers. Hundreds of millions of people are eager for "the pictures," and they chiefly see the worst kinds of American films, dealing with crime and vice. They are thus led to form the lowest opinion of the white races, and especially of white women, whose frequently scanty clothing surprises and shocks them. In China and other Eastern countries perambulating "picture shows" carried on motor-lorries visit the towns and villages. Asia has taken eagerly to the motor-car, but in most of the big cities it is the wealthy natives who ride in Rolls-Royces, while the Europeans go about in Fords or walk.

"I cannot sufficiently impress upon the British public," said Lord Northcliffe, in conclusion, "*the rapidity with which the East is changing.* Opinions may differ about whether these changes are superficial or fundamental, but in my opinion, they are deep, and go to the very roots of Asiatic traditions. Let no one talk any more about 'the changeless East,' or say that East and West will never meet. *Just as we lived through the equivalent of a century of history in the last seven years, so Asia seems to me to have awakened and to be cramming centuries into decades.* I do not presume to cast the horoscope of the East, but we Britons must look outward and study the great world movements at work in these distant lands and seas. *The time must come when we shall find the East, from whence we first learned the trading instinct, knocking at the doors of the world's markets.* Some Eastern races are doing so already. I have no fear for the future of the white races. I have come back convinced that we can hold our own, but we shall never do it if we lose the secrets of thrift and of industry, and waste our substance in mad and futile quarrels between the nations of the West."

PROTECTION OF COWS.

GOVT'S SOLICITUDE FOR CONSERVING AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 27.

Replying to an address presented by a deputation of the All India Cow Conference headed by Raja Mahendra Chandra Sinha of Paikpara, the Viceroy after assuring the deputation of the unremitting attention Government paid to the general agricultural condition of the country and in particular to those difficult problems connected with the preservation and improvement of its cattle wealth said, that slaughter of cattle and specially of cows was a great subject bristling with difficulties owing to its close connection with the religious beliefs and feelings of a large part of the population. That the bitterness of religious differences has in modern times largely given way to broad-minded toleration might be observed whenever the question of cattle slaughter was discussed. Referring to the economic aspect of the question, His Excellency credited with honesty, the opinion of those persons who said that India perhaps suffered not from fewness but from a multitude of agricultural and veterinary departments, which were now transferred subjects in charge of Ministers. He could leave the matter in their hands with the fullest confidence that it would be satisfactorily dealt with.

FIRE IN CONGRESS OFFICE.

ONE MAN DEAD AND ANOTHER INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 28.

A fire broke out in the Lahore City Congress Committee Office, yesterday, as a result of which the upper floats of the building were burnt to ashes, one man died and another received injuries on his knee. It is said that the fire originated from the sparks of some fireworks. About fifteen thousand rupees worth of khaddar which had been stored in the office was also burnt.

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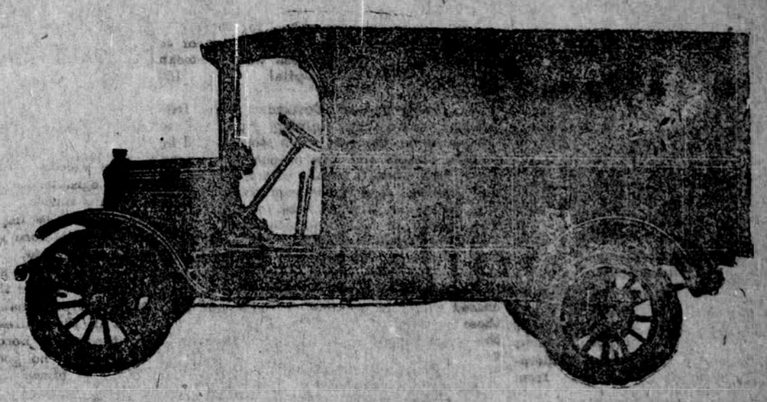

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The following appears in the "Manchester Guardian" from the pen of an Anglo-Indian:

It is well to realise that except for military and naval aid the Empire has nothing to give which the Indian is convinced that he wants. No doubt the Empire is giving many things which are, or should be, good for India, but the mind of India is set against them, and what the mind abhors the stomach will not digest.

Take the case of the services. Their work is honest and, on the whole, good. It would be worth many times the price we charge for it if the Indian were prepared to welcome it. But instead he views their worth with deep suspicion and is often at great pains to frustrate it. Why? Because he suspects, not entirely without reason, that the white services are apt to become living organisms which tend to perpetuate themselves and to resist the infusion of Indian blood. Much the same is his attitude to European firms and companies which have done so much useful work in India. The Indian wishes to try the plan of buying individual experts in the open market. He thinks this was the course adopted by Japan. He realises that it may be costly but he believes that it will secure him from subordination to the interests of white corporations.

Free Trade or Preference within the Empire the Indian does not want. One of his most deeply rooted beliefs is that he has been ruined by Free Trade with England, and that a rigid control both of exports and imports is necessary for his salvation. As to financial assistance, he is very suspicious of the fairness of the terms which the British Government has got for him in the past, and he thinks he can make better terms for himself in the future. On the day when we come to strike a bargain with him we shall have to barter military and naval assistance for fair treatment to our trading interests and invested capital.

As to the "other benefits" of participation in the British Empire, the Indian is utterly sceptical about them. He will take nothing for granted. We must specify what they are and prove up to the hilt that they are real benefits and really within the reach of the Indian. Above all we must not run away with the idea that we shall change all this by substituting the word "Commonwealth" for the word "Empire." The Indian will first inquire whether it is a change in fact or only in name. Then he will ask whether this Commonwealth is not going to be a round table for white nations with a side table for coloured peoples, and he will not be easily satisfied by off hand answers and assurances

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO FORCE.

If the Indian point of view is as suggested in these notes it is plain that we can do nothing by persuasion. We may doubt India's fitness to govern herself, but we cannot hope to convince her that it is these doubts and not the promptings of self-interest which induce us to stand in the way of her aspirations. We must either use force or try to strike a bargain as between equals. India's prosperity is one of the mainstays of our commerce, but will that prosperity or our commerce be secured by an attempt to impose our will by force on India? An attempt to govern India by force is as likely to produce anarchy as the quarrels of creeds and castes and races in a Swaraj India. Further, the boycott is already teaching us that goodwil is essential to commerce. It is sometimes argued that we cannot abandon the outcastes to their fellow-countrymen. But the latter claim that they now recognise their duty in this matter, and the Irish example will warn us how dangerous it is to pose as the protector of one class against its fellow-countrymen.

Again, it is argued that Mr. Gandhi is an impossible man to deal with. No doubt he is not an easy man to deal with, but General Smuts dealt with him once, and, unfortunately, we cannot choose our opponent. He is the man put forward by India and we must find a way to deal with him.

Some suggest that we should square the Mohammedan. By all means revise the Treaty of Sevres, but do not expect thereby to placate the Indian Khalifate leader. [illegible] interest in the Khalifate is an artificial creation. His real aim is to show his power, to intimidate us, in fact. His aspirations are less legitimate than those of the Hindu, and we shall have cause to repent if we try to make favour with him at the expense of the Hindu.

No doubt it will be necessary to stand up to the Non-Co-operator, and [illegible] law and order while a new [illegible] being shaped and an opening [illegible] is being sought. But [illegible] many, we hope that our [illegible] will bear in mind the advice of [illegible] politicians, which we may translate:—"Let us by all means call [illegible] lunatics, robbers and bloody-[illegible]s, but in doing so let us [illegible] ourselves be shaking [illegible] inviting them to trade with [illegible] their prudent and patrio-[illegible] Gandhi one day, dead or alive, will find a prominent place among the idols in the British Pantheon?

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Khan Bahadur JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI, Chief Secretary, Durbar, Jaora.
SAHIBZADA SARFARAZ ALIKHAN, Private Secretary, Durbar, Jaora.
N. S. BAYANKER, Merchant, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

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Managing Agents :
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PROSPECTUS

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of carrying out the object set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association; and among other things to erect a Cotton Mill in the Town Jaora in Central India.

Situation.—Jaora is a very fine centre and produces fairly good grade cotton which is now all exported out of the State. There is a duty of 5 per cent. **ad valorem** on all such cotton exported and as compared with Bombay the local Mill will get the benefit arising from this as well as the railway freight from Jaora to Bombay which is about Rs. 25—30 per candy. Jaora is a very good market for mill made cloth. At the present time she imports from Bombay mill-woven cloth to a very large extent. In Jaora State there is no income-tax or super-tax. The Mills in other parts of Malwa recruit labour to a large extent from Jaora, so that for a mill in the locality itself it is expected there will be an ample supply of trained indigenous labour at comparatively cheaper rates. The above facilities by themselves make the concern an attractive one, and in addition, the promoters have secured from the State many important concessions including the freegrant of a valuable and extensive site which it is expected will go a great way towards ensuring the success of the concern.

It is propose to start the Mill with about 11,000 spindles and 200 looms and the land granted by the State is capable of housing a very much bigger mill, thus providing for future extensions.

Negotiations are being carried on with Mr. N. S. Bayanker (one of the Directors) for the purchase of the requisite Spinning and Weaving machinery now in India at his cost price.

Taking the production on a most conservative basis it will not be considered extravagant if we assume 2,750 lbs. of cloth per day and on the basis of eight annas profit per pound. the daily profits amount to Rs. 1,375. So for a year of 300 days it will be Rs. 4,12,500 which will yield a profit of over thirty per cent.

If, as it is more than probable, we get sufficient trained labour to work the Mill double-shift the profits can easily be increased by another 50 per cent., and thus it will be seen after deducting all charges the Mill is likely to give a handsome dividend.

Qualification of Directors other than ex-officio shall be the holding of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

Remuneration of Directors.—The Directors shall each receive out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services the sum of Rs. 50 per meeting and in the case of Directors living outside Calcutta, all travelling and out-of-pocket expenses shall also be paid in addition to the above.

Interest of Directors.—Mr. N. S. T. Chari and Rao Bahadur N. S. Tirumalai Aiyangar are interested in the Company as being members of the firm of Managing Agents Mr. N. S. Baynker is interested as above said.

Agreements.—The following agreement will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company.

A contract between the Company and Messrs. Chari & Co., Ltd., whereby the latter are appointed as Managing Agents of the Company for a period of thirty years certain unless they shall voluntarily resign the office and subject to the various terms and conditions as to remuneration and otherwise on the lines contained in the Articles of Association.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses exclusive of commission and brokerage on share are expected to be Rs. 15,000.

Brokerage on Shares.—The Articles allow a commission of not more than 3 per cent. for placing the shares.

Votes.—At a Poll, a member shall have one vote for every ordinary share held by him.

Allotment.—The Company will not go to allotment until ten per cent. of the total of the shares is subscribed for.

Application for Shares.—Application for shares should be made on the accompanying forms and forwarded to the Company or its Bankers.

(*a*) If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

(*b*) Failure to pay allotment moneys or any calls on shares allotted when due will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

(*c*) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during the usual business hours, and any person applying for any shares in this Company or who is allotted any share in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the same and to be bound by the provisions contained therein.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms apart of

Calcutta, 23rd March 1922.

N. S. T. CHARI.
N. S. TIRUMALAI AIYENGAR.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI } by the pen of
SARFARAZ ALIKHAN } N. S. BAYANKER.
N. S. BAYANKER.

This Form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers, The Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd., Calcutta.

No.....

THE JAORA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT., 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 20,00,000.

Issue of 120,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each,

To, Payable Rs. 5 on application Rs. 5 on allotment.

THE JAORA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to The Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd. Calcutta, or Chari & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 5 per share on shares in the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 23rd day of March 1922 and the Memoraudum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares alloted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 5 per share on allotment in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature.....Name in full.....

Address.....Description.....

Date.....192

THE JAORA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

No..... BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

Received the.....day of 192.

from .....

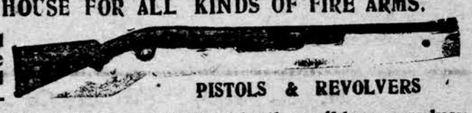
the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 5 per

share on.....shares in the abovenamed Company

Rs.....

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a share Certificate.)

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL KINDS OF FIRE ARMS.



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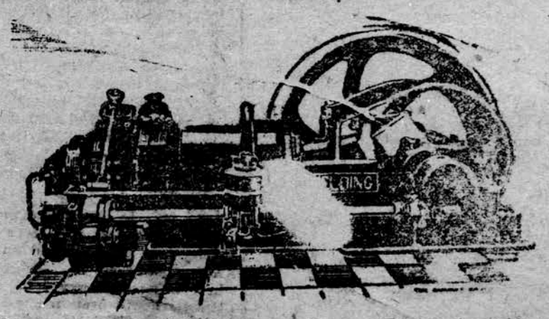

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